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CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND FORT MONROE VA
INDIVIDUAL TRAINING IN COLLECTING AND REPORTING MILITARY INFORM--ETC(U)
SEP 52

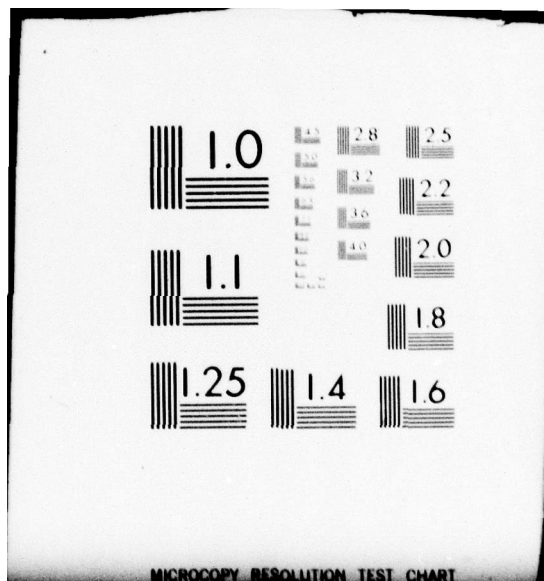
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VOLUME II

①

OCAFF

A GUIDE TO ASSIST THE COMMANDER OF A SMALL
UNIT IN PROMOTING REALISTIC TRAINING

AD A 074193

⑥ INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

in

LEVEL III

COLLECTING AND REPORTING
MILITARY INFORMATION.

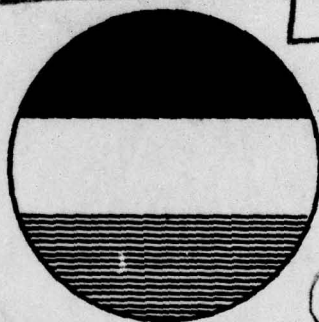
Volume II

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OFFICE, CHIEF OF ARMY FIELD FORCES
FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA

⑪ 1 SEP 1952

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A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alexander Nicolini".

ALEXANDER NICOLINI
Major, Infantry
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Prepared by
Army General School
1 September 1952

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CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL

Section I - PURPOSE AND SCOPE

1. a. This pamphlet is published as a guide for unit commanders to assist them in carrying forward the individual intelligence training outlined in OCAFF pamphlet "Individual Training in Collecting and Reporting Military Information," 1 October 1951.

b. This guide has been prepared with a view to effecting a maximum of economy in man-hours, training aids and facilities, yet insuring realistic intelligence training.

2. a. The intelligence problems and training situations outlined herein can be applied at regimental, battalion, and company levels.

b. Situations are based on the EEI (essential elements of information), the Collection Plan, and the S2's briefing of the patrol. Certain aspects of observation are developed, and the problems of patrolling are given extensive treatment.

3. Implementation should not be limited only to the situations presented since complete coverage in this pamphlet of all the possible aspects of intelligence training is impractical. Rather, it is left to the ingenuity of the unit commander to fit these ideas to his own time, unit, and circumstances.

4. Even with a perfect plan, the degree of success of any training program remains the direct product of the enthusiasm and hard work of the unit leader and his assistants.

Section II - PATROL TRAINING

5. It is fallacious to assume that the best scouts are former woodsmen and outdoor sportsmen. Many fine patrol leaders have been developed who lived their entire early manhood without ever hunting in a wood or down a country road.

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6. The principal requirements of the good scout or patrol leader are:

- a. Common sense.
- b. Ability to observe and remember.
- c. Curiosity.
- d. Patience.
- e. Competitive spirit and elan.
- f. Physical conditioning.

7. To be successful in your mission, you must develop the native abilities of your men and achieve proficiency for your entire unit in these basic military subjects:

- a. Map reading and use of the compass.
- b. Observation.
- c. Recognition training.
- d. Reporting.
- e. Use of cover and concealment.
- f. Combat formations.
- g. Range estimation.
- h. Use of field glasses.
- i. Care and use of weapons.
- j. Hand signals and signs.

8. Patrol training cannot be accomplished entirely in the classroom or by reading from a book or pamphlet. After the initial indoctrination, the individual must take to the field and engage in patrol exercises during the day and particularly at night in all kinds of weather over

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varied terrain. This patrolling must be conducted with enthusiasm, employing realistic situations, under trained and forceful leadership.

9. The art of patrolling is an American heritage, which must be kept alive if you and your troops are to keep alive.

Section III - TRAINING FOR THE INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST

10. No matter what the accomplishment or success of your patrols and observers is, all the information that they may have collected will be to no avail if the intelligence personnel at battalion and regimental level are inadequately trained. The work of your collecting agencies is of no consequence if the people who process the information cannot recognize its value, record it and transmit it to the proper agencies for action.

11. A majority of your personnel will be school-trained. However, it will still be necessary to develop and broaden what they have learned by on-the-job training.

12. It is difficult at this level to separate and limit specialties. The good battalion and regimental intelligence specialist should be capable of working anywhere in the section. He should develop optimum proficiency in his own specialty, and should also be capable of functioning in the related fields if you expect to operate efficiently on a twenty-four hour basis.

13. Your intelligence personnel should be capable of:

- a. Maintaining the situation map.
- b. Maintaining the journal.
- c. Maintaining the work sheet.
- d. Maintaining the collection plan.
- e. Assisting in the preparation of section messages and reports to include command and unit reports, overlays, and intelligence summaries.

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- f. Processing captured documents, materiel, and prisoners of war for information of immediate intelligence value.
- g. Selecting and operating OP's.
- h. Executing certain order of battle and photo interpretation procedures applicable at this level.
- i. Preparation of the patrol plan.
- j. Assisting in the briefing and debriefing of patrols.
- k. Patrolling.

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Chapter 2 - PROBLEMS IN PATROLLING

Section I - DAYLIGHT PATROLLING

14. Only the reconnaissance type patrol is treated in this pamphlet since this is the patrolling agency that conducts the greater part of the directed search for information about the enemy and the terrain.

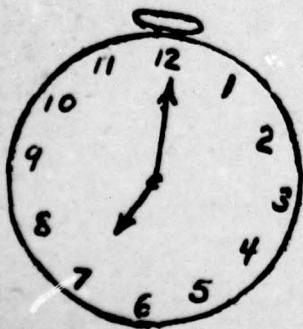
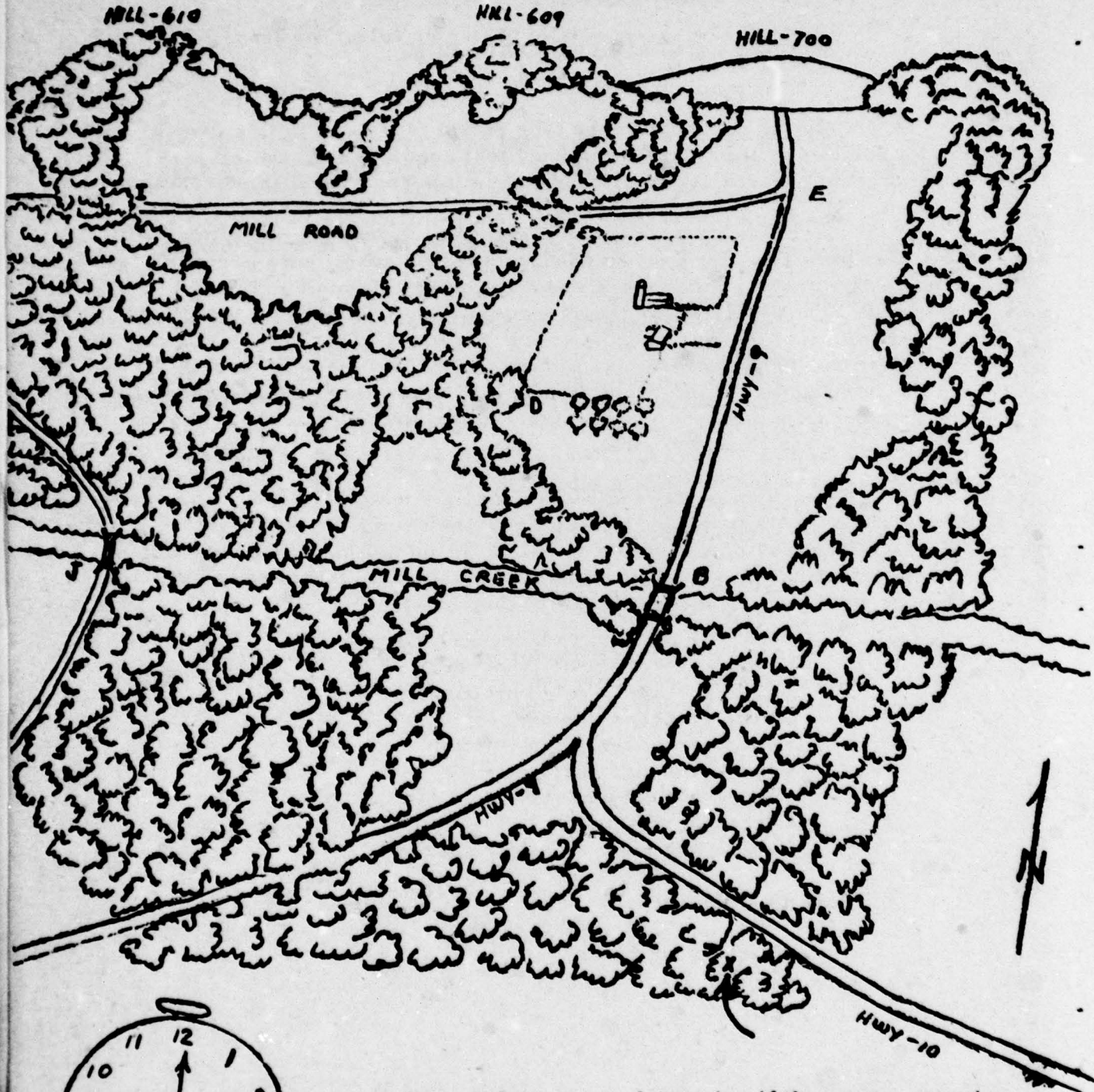
15. The following problem is developed for daylight patrolling. Situations have been designed to produce specific reactions and conclusions. Many more incidents are encountered by this mythical patrol than would be experienced by the average patrol. This is done to effect coverage of many of the problems which the patrol might encounter. The entire problem is based on a simple sketch of a piece of terrain and the introduction of information. On this basis you can make your own problems and produce the reactions to training situations that you desire. Just use this as a guide.

16. Other than pencil and paper, the only materials required throughout are this pamphlet and a place to hold your class. If you desire, you may give one situation at a time by posting the sketch and successive situations on your unit bulletin board. Publish the answer of the previous situation with each new requirement.

17. a. You are the patrol leader of a daylight reconnaissance patrol. Eight men have been selected with you to form the patrol. One of the members of the patrol speaks the Aggressor language.

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Sketch for "The Daylight Patrol"



Your orders are to determine if the enemy occupies Hills 609 and 610. You are not to engage in combat unless you must. You know that information is desired concerning:

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The enemy (who is suspected to be in the area).

The terrain (especially obstacles to our advance).

Any map corrections.

At the briefing for your patrol you were told to submit flash reports when you observed the enemy or any obstacles.

You were told that artillery concentration No 11 is at the road junction (point E). A 4.2 mortar concentration No 22 is at the bridge near J.

The challenge for the day is "Whiskey." The password is "Soda."

The check points assigned are the bridge at point B, the point of woods at D, the road at point F, Hill 609, Hill 610, the road at point I, the bridge at point J. (Note: If necessary the time element may be stressed in the opening situation.)

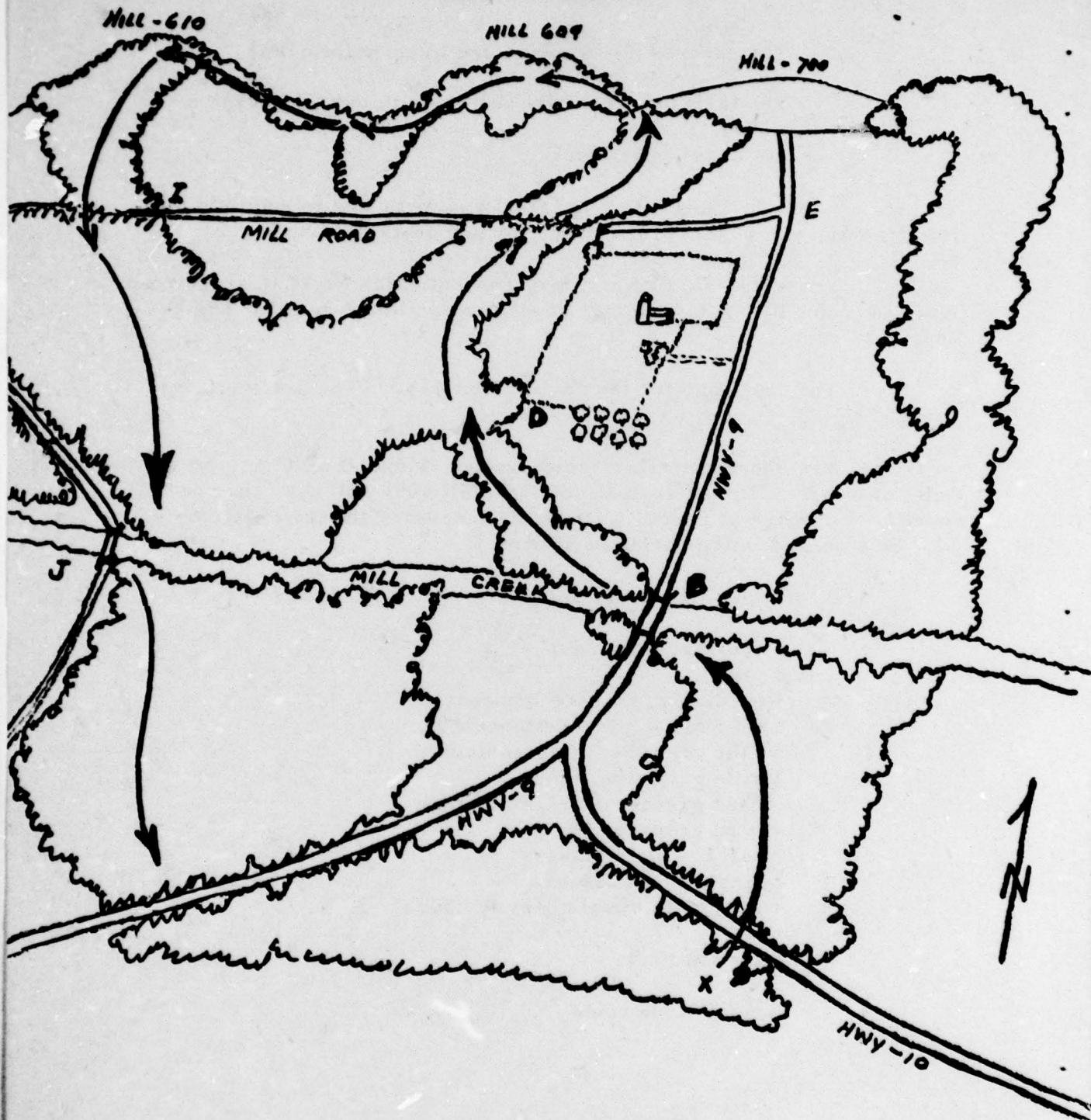
Your equipment is as follows:

- 2 sub-machine guns.
- 1 pistol.
- 1 carbine(w/grenade launcher).
- 5 rifles (1 w/grenade launcher).
- 4 rifle grenades, fragmentation.
- 2 rifle grenades, smoke.
- 16 hand grenades, fragmentation.
- 4 hand grenades, smoke.
- 2 pairs of field glasses.
- 2 lensatic compasses.
- 1 radio(w/a simple brevity code).

b. Situation No 1.

What is your route?

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Solution to first Situation
"The Daylight Patrol"

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c. Situation No 2.

You are at point X. The woods are not thick but provide you excellent concealment. Visibility is approximately 100 yards. Your movement is not restricted by underbrush. (1) What formation are you using? (2) Where is your second in command? (3) Where are you in the formation? (4) Where is the radio operator?

Solution. - (1) The diamond. (2) In the rear. (3) To the rear of the lead man where you can control. (4) Near you.

d. Situation No 3.

You are now deep in the woods on the other side of Highway 10. How do you maintain direction?

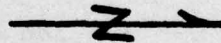
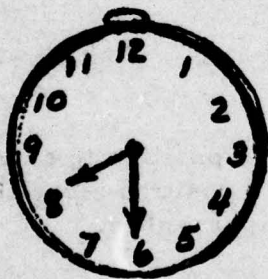
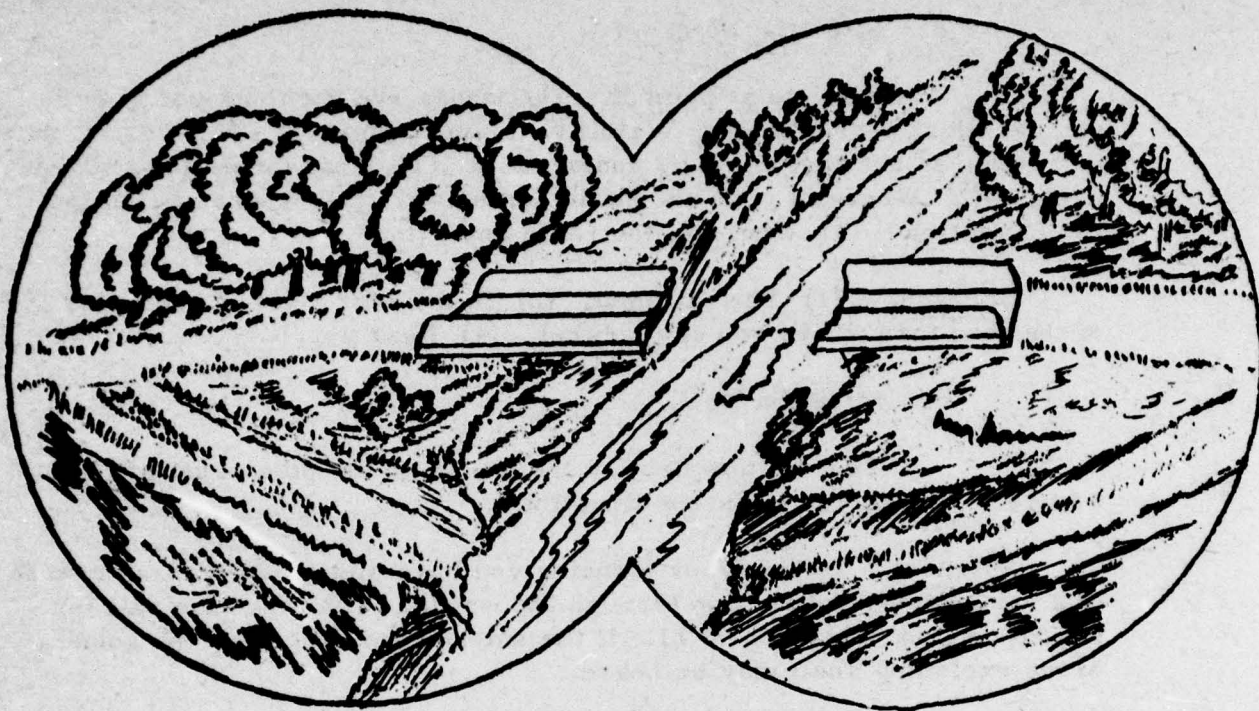
Solution. - During your planning you have plotted a compass course in a northwesterly direction through the woods. You may also call for smoke on Concentration No 11. If the smoke cannot be seen the sound of the exploding shell may be heard.

e. Situation No 4.

You are now within sight of the bridge at B. What do you do?

Solution. - Halt the patrol. Have them take up a position to cover you. Move forward with the lead scout to a concealed position along the bank from which you can observe the bridge and its approaches.

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f. Situation No 5.

You are with the lead scout and are now observing the bridge through your field glasses. You see the scene above. You then withdraw to the remainder of the patrol. What do you do?

Solution.

- (1) Have the squad take up a position of all-around security.
- (2) Orient them as to what you observed.
- (3) Report by radio your presence at the check point as well as what you found, using your prearranged code.

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g. Situation No 6.

What is your clear text report?

Solution. - Patrol at check point B 0830 hours. Bridge destroyed. Ford east of bridge. Note: These exact words need not be employed. However, the essential information should be covered.

h. Situation No 7.

You have transmitted your report. You have checked the situation and formed your plan for crossing the stream. What additional information is desired before you leave the creek?

Solution. - You will want to know the average width, depth, speed of flow, condition of banks, type and condition of bottom and any other possible fords.

i. Situation No 8.

The average width of Mill Creek is 22 feet, depth 4 feet. How will you estimate the speed of flow?

Solution. - Pace off a convenient distance along the bank. (It is better to use a distance of tens of feet for ease of computation.) Have one of your men wait upstream at one end of the measured distance. At your hand signal have him throw a wood chip or stick into the main channel of the stream. Make sure the stick does not hang up on debris but remains free-floating. You then check the elapsed time with the sweep second hand on your watch. Your answer is the measured distance in seconds. You then convert to feet per second.

j. Situation No 9.

What formation do you order for your patrol while you check the stream flow?

Solution. - The diamond formation, with men on both sides of the creek.

k. Situation No 10.

The stream flow measures eight feet per second. You find as you ford the stream that the bottom is rock and gravel, the banks

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as far as you can see are steep, 3-1/2 to 4 feet high. No other fords are in sight. As you clear the far bank there is a loud explosion to your rear. Investigation reveals that Private Peterson found a pistol near the blown-out bridge. When he picked it up he was killed and your second-in-command was wounded. The pistol had been booby trapped. Corporal Jones is injured in the right shoulder and leg. His condition is not serious but he cannot keep up with the rest of the patrol. What do you do with him? What do you do with the remains of Private Peterson?

Solution. - You conceal the body in the woods where another patrol can recover it. After administering first aid, you tell Corporal Jones to make his way back along the same general route the patrol has traveled. Corporal Jones takes with him a message prepared by the patrol leader relating the specific information concerning the bridge site that has been determined. Possibly Corporal Jones could be utilized to lead another patrol to recover Private Peterson.

1. Situation No 11.

What further action must you take before you proceed?

Solution. - Orient the patrol as to what has happened. Appoint a new second-in-command and make sure he is oriented on all your orders and plans. Reorganize your patrol to compensate for the two casualties. Notify your unit by radio in your prearranged code that Corporal Jones is returning wounded.

m. Situation No 12.

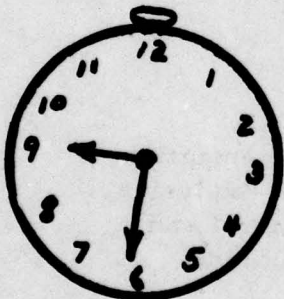
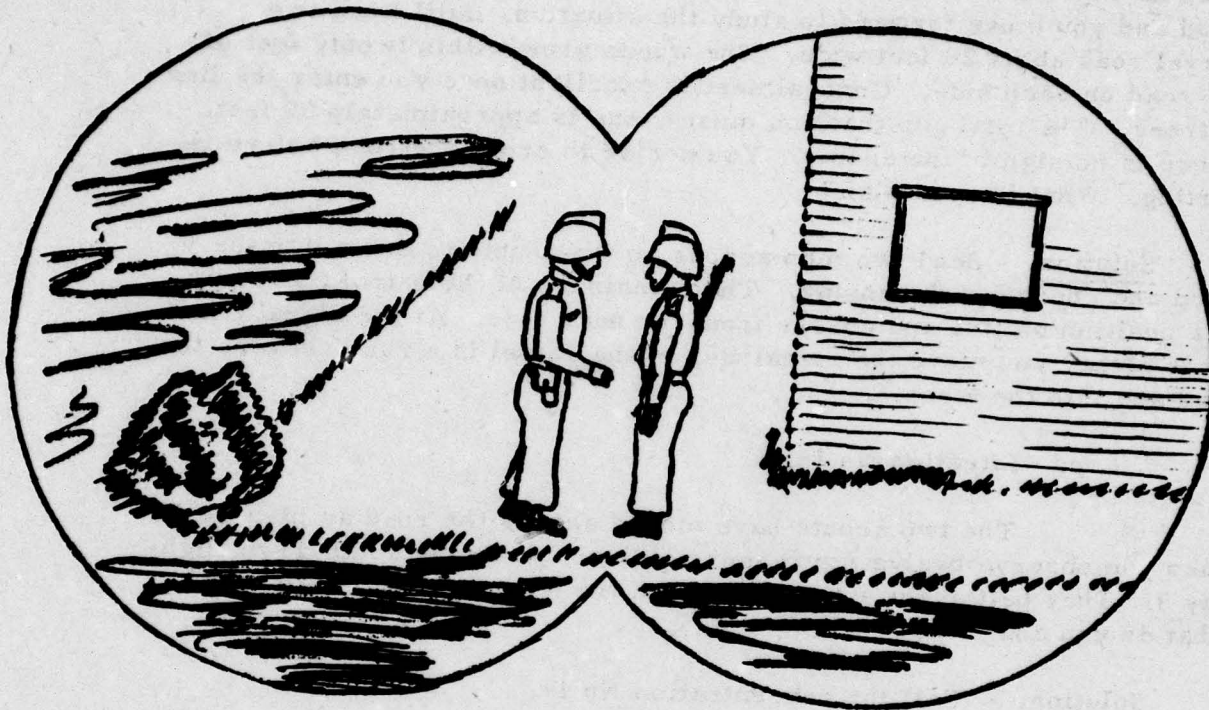
As you move toward point D in a squad diamond, you observe that the wood is narrowing. The trees and brush provide good concealment but your men are having difficulty maintaining contact. What do you do?

Solution. - You change to column formation.

n. Situation No 13.

You have arrived at check point D. The patrol has taken up a position of all-around security when a man on the left flank reports activity near the farmhouse 700 yards to the northeast. A check with your field glasses reveals the scene on the following page. No other sign of enemy activity can be observed. What do you do?

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Solution. - Have the man maintain watch with your field glasses. Send the second-in-command and one other man with the other pair of field glasses farther up the woods where they can observe the other side of the house. Report your position at the check point and the presence of the two Aggressors at the farmhouse, along with the exact time. Inform the remainder of the patrol as to what has happened.

o. Situation No 14.

You are informed that you will take no action against the two Aggressor soldiers located near the farmhouse, so you continue on

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your mission. Your second-in-command has nothing further to report when he rejoins the patrol. It is now 1015 hours. You approach Mill Road and you move forward to study the situation. Mill Road is a gravel road about 20 feet wide. The woods grow within twenty feet of the road on each side. Concealment is excellent once you enter the line of trees. The total gap that you must cross is approximately 60 feet. There is no sign of the enemy. You decide to cross the road before reporting. What is your plan?

Solution. - Send two men across on the double to move into the wood and check for the enemy. The remainder of the patrol moves up to a position on line and covers from the near side. At the signal that all is clear, you move the remainder of the patrol in a rush, across the road and into the trees.

p. Situation No 15.

The two scouts have moved across the road as planned, when you observe twelve Aggressor soldiers advancing south down Highway 9. They halt at the intersection and the leader consults his map. What do you do?

Solution. - Call for concentration No 11.

q. Situation No 16.

What is your fire order?

Solution. - "This is Patrol No _____. Fire mission, Concentration No 11, Enemy squad in the open. Request the battalion, High Explosive, Fuse Quick, Fire for Effect." (If the answer identifies the patrol and calls enemy squad in open, Fire concentration No 11, this would be satisfactory.)

r. Situation No 17.

As a result of the artillery fire the Aggressor squad is destroyed. Under the cover of the fire you move the squad across the road. You report your actions and position and proceed on your mission. You are now in the woods on the right flank of Hill 609. The crest is approximately 125 yards to the west. What is your plan for reconnoitering the hill?

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Solution. - You and the lead scout will move forward and check the hill. The remainder of the patrol will cover you as you advance. If you do not return or signal the patrol forward within 20 minutes the patrol will continue without you.

s. Situation No 18.

The enemy does not occupy Hill 609, but he has left evidence that he has been there. The lead scout finds a letter written in the Aggressor language. What do you do?

Solution. - Send the lead scout to the side of the hill to signal the remainder of the patrol to join you. You take the letter and plan to turn it in when you have completed the patrol.

t. Situation No 19.

The patrol joins you. You brief them as to the situation, and report in by radio your position and what you have found. You tell the patrol to check the area for any additional signs of the enemy. Nothing is found, so you proceed to the east flank of Hill 610. What point do you select for the rallying point should you run into trouble on Hill 610?

Solution. - Hill 609.

u. Situation No 20.

The patrol has arrived on Hill 610 without event. The only evidence of Aggressor is a series of empty foxholes on the southeast side of the hill. You check Hill 700 to the northeast with your field glasses and discover what appears to be tank tracks leading into the woods on top of the hill. It is now 1130 hours. What do you do?

Solution. - Report your presence on Hill 610. Report the presence of the unoccupied foxholes as well as the vehicle marks leading into the woods on Hill 700.

v. Situation No 21.

It is now 1200 hours. You are at the edge of the woods at point I, making your plans for the crossing. The woods on both sides of the road offer excellent concealment. The gap which you must cross

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is approximately 80 feet from woods to woods. As you check the left flank, you observe two Aggressors sitting cooling themselves in the breeze, which is blowing from the north. They are just off the road near the neck of woods about 600 yards to the east. What do you do? What is your plan for crossing the road?

Solution. - You post the second-in-command and the lead scout to maintain surveillance on the two Aggressors. You report the presence of the two Aggressors, together with their position. You also report your position. You then orient your patrol as to the situation and your plan. You plan to cross the road under cover of smoke. The soldier with the rifle and grenade launcher attachment will fire your two smoke grenades to the north of the road between you and the Aggressors at a range of about 150 yards. He will fire from a concealed position inside the woods in order to muffle the sound. When the second rifle grenade has landed, you and the lead scout will each throw a smoke grenade, one on the near side of the road and the other on the far side of the road just in case the rifle grenade does not meet your purpose. As soon as you are screened you will order the lead scout and one other man to the other side of the road to make a quick check. The remainder of the patrol will cover. When they have given you the all clear, on your signal the remainder of the patrol will cross at a rush.

w. Situation No 22.

Your plan for crossing the road was successful. The two Aggressors were completely surprised. You are now well into the woods proceeding south toward point J when you discover that your compass has been damaged and will not give you a directional reading. How will you maintain direction?

Solution. - You may determine direction, using your watch, or you may call for 4.2 mortar concentration No 22, requesting smoke. You can then guide on the sound of the explosion or on the smoke.

x. Situation No 23.

By guiding on concentration No 22, you are now within 150 yards of the bridge at point J when the lead scout signals that there is trouble. He has heard the sound of voices coming from somewhere to your front. It is now 1300 hours. What do you do?

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Solution. - You halt the patrol, inform them of what you know, and tell them your plan. You and the lead scout will move forward and investigate. The patrol will remain behind and move forward only on signal. If you do not return or signal within 15 minutes they are to continue without you.

y. Situation No 24.

You and the lead scout are now about 50 yards from the bridge. Sitting at the edge of the woods at the north end of the bridge are two Aggressor soldiers eating their lunch. (From their position it appears they can observe the creek up and down stream for 500 or 600 yards.) Investigation reveals that they have leaned their rifles against a log to their front. Off to one side of the log is a blasting machine with lead wires attached. (You cannot observe the condition of the bridge because of the near bank.) There appears to be no other Aggressors in the vicinity. What are you going to do?

Solution. - Since it appears that you cannot cross the creek without being observed, let alone check the bridge, you decide to capture them. You leave the lead scout to cover the two Aggressors and return to the patrol to inform them of what you have seen, and tell them your plan. The second-in-command, with two men, will move to a concealed position where they can cover the two Aggressors with fire and also observe to the northwest up the dirt road. You and the remainder of the men will rejoin the lead scout and attempt to take the two Aggressors by surprise from the rear. To cover your movement and distract the attention of the two Aggressors, you plan to call for high explosive fire on concentration No 22.

z. Situation No 25.

Your plan is successful. You have two prisoners. What do you do now?

Solution. - Post three of your men for all-around security. Remove the lead wires from the blasting machine. While one of your men covers them, separate the prisoners. Search them. Report your position and the capture of the two prisoners.

aa. Situation No 26.

A check reveals that the bridge is a simple stringer type, 10' wide between curbs, height above water, 3 feet. It is 20 feet long.

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By using your bridge card you estimate its capacity as a Class 20 bridge. You observe that the bridge has been prepared for demolition. What do you do?

Solution. - Remove the primers from the charges and withdraw the caps; then remove the charges.

ab. Situation No 27.

You check the explosives and find that it is a type you have never seen before. What do you do?

Solution. - You plan to take it with you and turn it in when you get back.

ac. Situation No 28.

What are your plans for continuing the patrol with regard to transporting the rifles, blasting machine, explosives? With regard to safeguarding the prisoners?

Solution. - Your own men will carry the Aggressor rifles. You tie the prisoners' hands and assign their safeguarding to the second-in-command and one other member of the patrol. Through your linguist, you tell the Aggressors that you are going to a lot of trouble to take them in alive. The Aggressors will move in the center of the diamond in front of their guards. You tie the blasting machine and the explosives on the backs of the Aggressors.

ad. Situation No 29.

You move through the woods without further incident. When you approach Highway 9, a voice calls, "Halt! Who's there?" What do you do?

Solution. - You halt the patrol and alert them. Then you answer, "(Your name) and a patrol, with two prisoners."

ae. Situation No 30.

The voice says, "Advance (your name), to be recognized." You advance until you are again halted and the voice says, "Whiskey" in a low tone. What do you do?

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Solution. - You answer with the password, "Soda."

af. Situation No 31.

The outguard tells you to pass on. What do you do?

Solution. - You check each member of the patrol and the prisoners through the outguard.

ag. Situation No 32.

What report do you make to Battalion S2? Use the standard Patrol Report Form. It is now 1500 hours.

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Solution.

Patrol Report

Day, Month 1952

Patrol X, Your unit.

TO: Ba S2, your unit.

Maps _____

- A - Size of patrol - 9 men.
- B - Task - Determine if the enemy occupies Hills 609 and 610.
- C - Time of departure - 0700 hours.
- D - Time of return - 1500 hours.
- E - Routes (see sketch) (you add a sketch similar to the one on page 8).
- F - Terrain - The terrain is fairly wooded, gently rising to Hills 609 and 610.

(1) Mill Creek is an obstacle to wheeled vehicles. It is 22 feet wide, 4 feet deep, with a rock and gravel bottom; speed of current is 8 feet per second; banks are steep, averaging 3-1/2 to 4 feet in height.

(2) The bridge over Mill Creek on Highway 10 is destroyed. A bypass exists to the east of the bridge.

(3) The bridge at point J (see sketch) is a Class 20 bridge. It is a simple stringer bridge, 10 feet wide between curbs, 20 feet long. Its height above water is 3 feet.

(4) Mill Road (see sketch) is a gravel road 20' wide.

(5) The wooded area traveled by the patrol forms excellent avenues of approach to Hills 609 and 610.

G - Enemy - The enemy is active in the area.

(1) Two Aggressors sighted at farmhouse at 0930 hours.

(2) Twelve (12) Aggressors observed at RJ, Mill Road and Highway 9 at 1015 hours.

(3) Vehicle tracks observed entering woods on Hill 700 at 1130 hours.

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(4) Empty foxholes on Hill 610 observed at 1130 hours.

(5) Two Aggressors observed just north of Mill Road 600 yards east of point I, at 1200 hours.

(6) Two Aggressors contacted at bridge near point J at 1300 hours. (Captured.)

(7) Bridge near point J prepared for demolition by enemy at 1300 hours.

H - Map corrections - None.

J - Miscellaneous information - None.

K - Results of encounter with enemy.

(1) Twelve (12) Aggressors killed by artillery fire at RJ, Highway 9 and Mill Road at 1015 hours.

(2) Enemy document found on Hill 609 at 1100 hours.

(3) Two Aggressors captured near bridge vicinity of point J at 1300 hours. (Two rifles, 1 blasting machine, 30 lbs of explosives captured.)

(4) Bridge near point J cleared of demolitions at 1310 hours.

L - One (1) member of patrol lightly wounded. One (1) member of patrol killed by booby trap vicinity of point B at 0845. His remains hidden in woods northwest of the bridge.

M - Mission accomplished.

(Your signature, rank, or grade)

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Section II - THE NIGHT PATROL

18. The following situations deal with certain aspects of night patrolling. No materials other than the included sketches and text are required for presentation. The entire problem or extracted situations may be employed on off-duty time or during a break in training. The application and use is subject to your own requirements.

19. The problem may be used as a guide in the preparation of your own situations. Where terrain and time are available, the problem may be fitted to local facilities. Utilizing actual terrain, you can conduct a tactical walk during which you can lead your patrols from situation to situation.

20. a. Situation No 1.

You have been selected to lead a night patrol of six men to determine if the enemy occupies Hill 609. You will not engage in combat except to safeguard your patrol. Study the sketch on page 23. The sketch shows the ground over which you must travel from the MG position east of point X. What route do you select?

Solution. - See sketch on page 24.

b. Situation No 2.

Study the sketch of the primary route selected. What terrain features and land marks can you use to guide you along the route?

Solution.

- (1) The edge of the plowed field.
- (2) The edge of the wood.
- (3) The fence line.
- (4) The hedge row.
- (5) The edge of the wood.

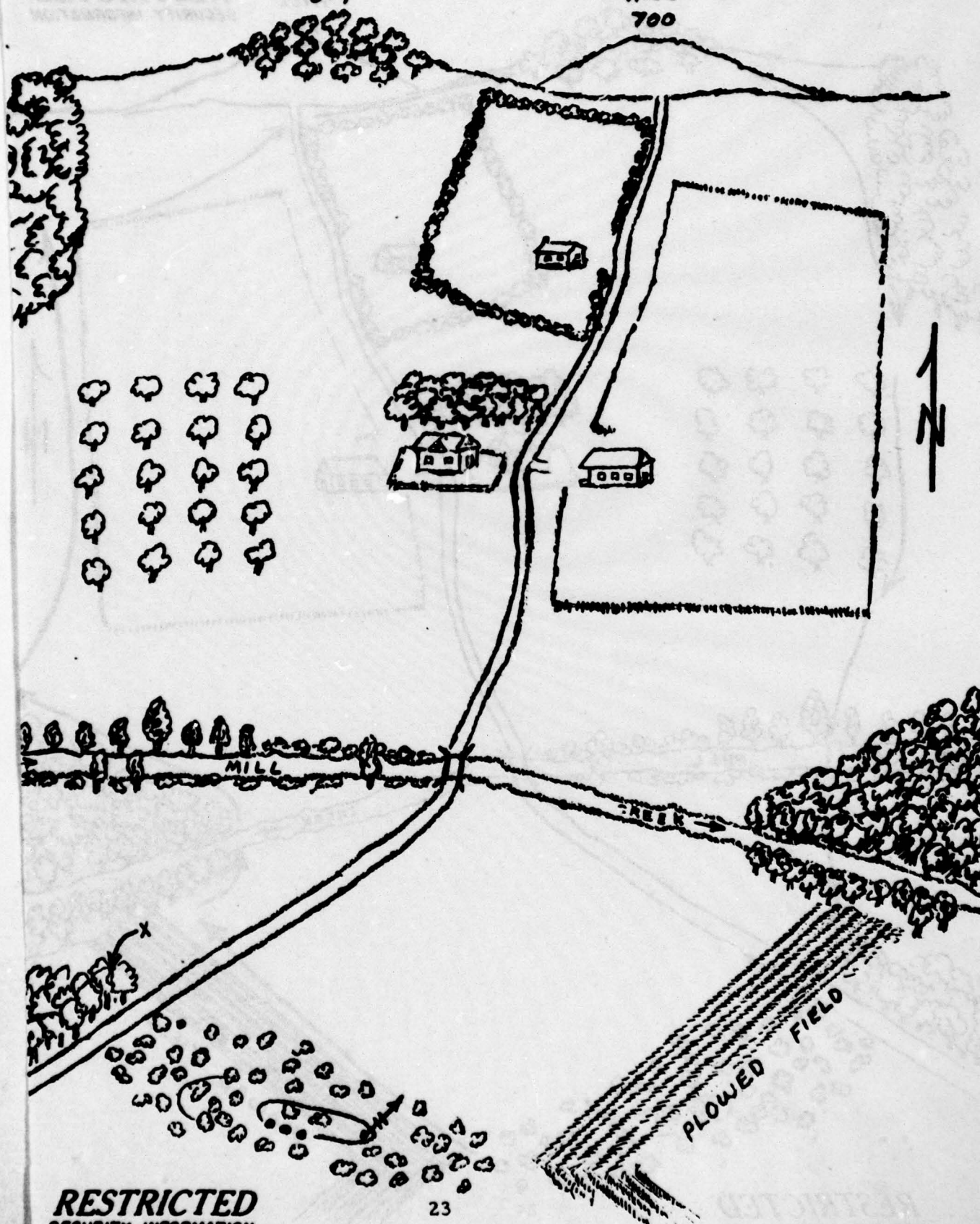
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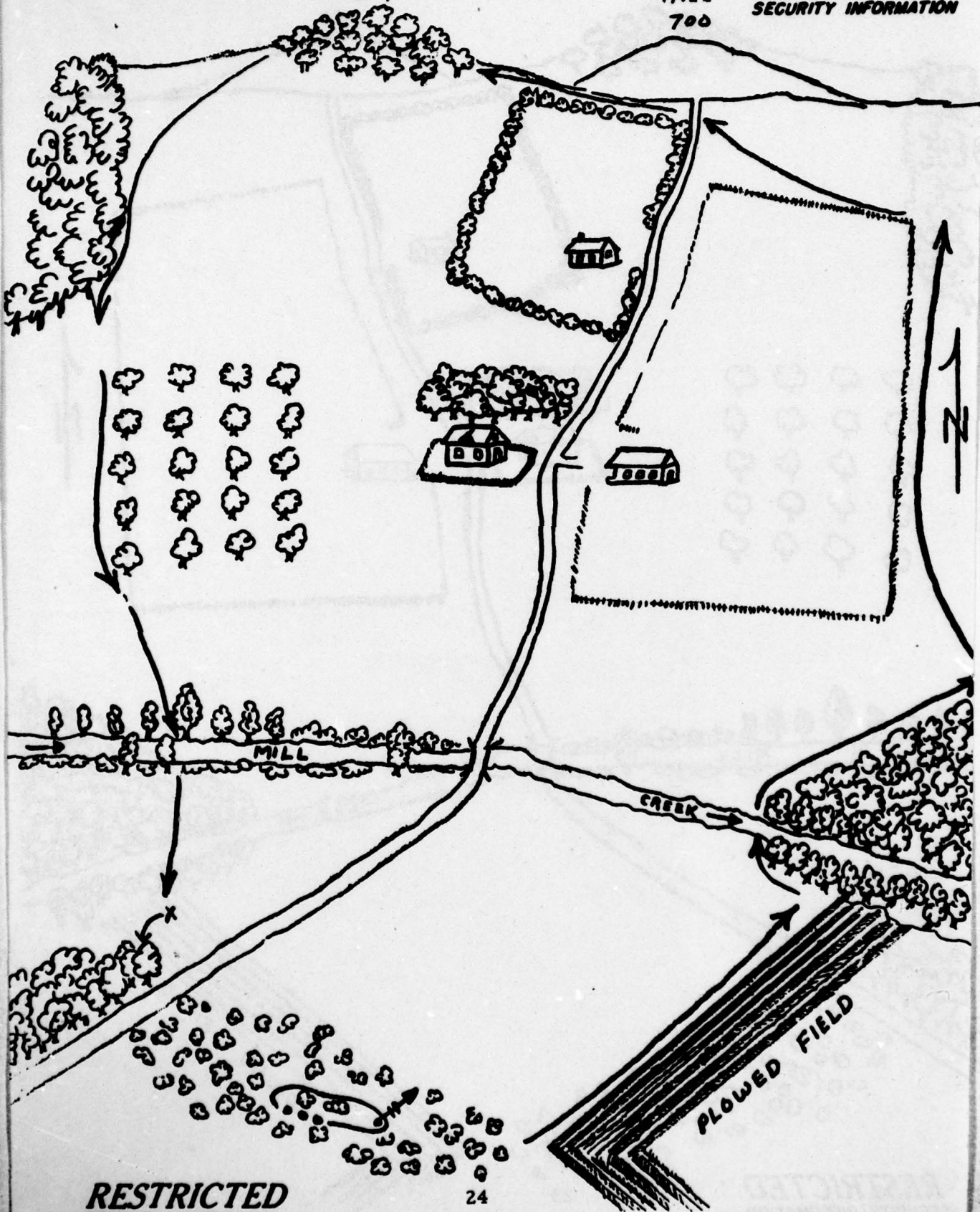
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Solution to Situation No 1, "The Night Patrol"

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- (6) The edge of the orchard.
- (7) The tallest tree on the creek bank.
- (8) The tip of the wood near "X."

c. Situation No 3.

Of what significance is the direction of flow of the creek?

Solution. - Should the patrol become separated or confused, they can reorient themselves if they encounter the creek and know that it flows to the east.

d. Situation No 4.

Which of the following lists of equipment do you select for the patrol?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) 5 rifles | (2) 2 submachine guns |
| 1 pistol | 2 carbines |
| 12 hand grenades | 1 automatic rifle |
| 1 compass | 1 compass |
| 1 metascope | 1 metascope |
| 2 flashlights with infrared filters | 2 flashlights with infrared filters |
| 1 pair of wire cutters | 1 sniper scope |
| 1 length of rope | 6 hand grenades |
| | 1 signal pistol with red flares |
| (3) 1 light machine gun | (4) 2 submachine guns |
| 2 carbines | 3 carbines |
| 2 rifles | 1 pistol |
| 1 pistol | 1 snooper scope |
| 1 compass | 12 hand grenades |
| 1 metascope | 1 metascope |
| 1 snooper scope | 2 flashlights with infrared filters |
| 2 flashlights | 2 compasses |
| 6 hand grenades | 1 signal pistol with red flares |
| 1 length rope | 1 length of rope |
| | 1 pair of wire cutters |

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Solution. - List (4).

e. Situation No 5.

Check the following items that you would like the S2 to cover in his briefing:

- (1) Phase and time of moonrise.
- (2) Time of dawn.
- (3) Time of nautical twilight.
- (4) Weather forecast.
- (5) Artillery and mortar concentrations in the area.
- (6) Routes and missions of other patrols in adjacent areas.
- (7) Location of our front line.
- (8) Location of outguards.
- (9) Known locations of the enemy.
- (10) Recent enemy activity.
- (11) Approximate time of departure.
- (12) Approximate time of return.
- (13) Enemy use of infrared equipment.
- (14) Radio call signs.
- (15) Brevity code.
- (16) Description of the terrain.
- (17) Signal for calling for prearranged fires.

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Solution. - You will normally select your departure time. Items (14) and (15) are of little value since you will not carry a radio. Item (16) is of little value since you and your patrol will make a daylight check of the terrain from the platoon position on the front line.

f. Situation No 6.

Darkness is at 2000 hours. Dawn is at 0615. You estimate that you can cover the ground in about five (5) hours. The S2, of course, would like his information as soon as possible, but no later than 0500. Will you leave at 2000 hours, 2100 hours, 2400 hours or 1930 hours?

Solution. - 2100 hours is the most suitable. That will give you an hour to become accustomed to the dark. It takes the average person about 30 minutes for his eyes to see properly. If you departed at 2400 hours and ran into trouble, you would not return in time.

g. Situation No 7.

You are now with the front line platoon. It occupies a small hill spotted with brush. The vegetation is from 3 to 4 feet high. This gives it excellent concealment, yet does not limit visibility. The platoon leader states that his machine gun is sited to fire on the bridge and can be traversed east to the edge of the woods on the right. He is planning to place an outguard at "X" with a sniperscope. At dark, another outguard will be located forward of his position at the edge of the plowed field. What arrangements do you make concerning the fire of the machine gun? Can it assist you in maintaining direction?

Solution. - You can use the fire of the machine gun to guide you, since the sector of fire of the gun is generally to the north and northeast. For safety, you arrange with the platoon leader to fire only in the direction of the bridge until the time when you will be well beyond range.

h. Situation No 8.

What arrangements will you make for passing through the outguard on the right flank?

Solution. - You arrange for one of the platoon leader's men to lead you through the outguard.

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i. Situation No 9.

What coordination do you wish concerning the outguard on the left flank?

Solution. - You inform the platoon leader of your anticipated time of return and arrange for him to alert his outguard. To aid you in maintaining direction, and to facilitate your entry into the position, you ask that the outguard blink his sniperscope in the direction of the big tree for 20 seconds every two or three minutes. He can start his signaling about one-half hour prior to your return. You will answer him by blinking dots and dashes with either the snooperscope or one of your flashlights equipped with the infrared filters.

j. Situation No 10.

The signal for artillery concentration No 22, which is located at the northeast corner of the orchard, is a red flare. What arrangements will you make with the platoon leader concerning this?

Solution. - Since his platoon will be in a position to observe for flares, you ask him to relay any signal you may fire, to the artillery forward observer at Company headquarters.

k. Situation No 11.

Check the following items which you plan to cover during your inspection of the patrol:

- (1) Check weapons; are they clean and serviceable; have shiny surfaces been blackened?
- (2) Is the infrared equipment serviceable; is the operator competent?
- (3) Has everyone blackened all exposed skin?
- (4) Are steel helmets properly adjusted?
- (5) Does everyone have his ID card?
- (6) Does everyone have his mess gear?
- (7) Is any member of the patrol suffering from hay fever, or a cold?

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- (8) Does any member of the patrol have poor night vision?
- (9) Does everyone have a full canteen?
- (10) Have grenades and ammunition been distributed?
- (11) Are loose trousers tied at the ankles, knees, and
thighs?
- (12) Are dog tags taped so that they do not rattle?
- (13) Is the mission of the patrol known and understood
by all?
- (14) Is everyone familiar with the proposed route?
- (15) Is everyone familiar with the proposed rallying points?
- (16) Does anyone have letters or documents in his pos-
session?
- (17) Does anyone's equipment rattle or make a noise
when he moves or jumps up and down?
- (18) Does everyone know that the challenge is "Whiskey"
and password is "Soda"?
- (19) Is anyone carrying Aggressor arms or equipment?

Solution. - You are not interested in steel helmets since they interfere with vision and hearing at night. There is no need to take mess gear.

1. Situation No 12.

You are now moving along the edge of the plowed field.
What formation do you adopt?

Solution. - The diamond.

m. Situation No 13.

You are now halted near the edge of the creek. How will
you safeguard your crossing?

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Solution. - First you assume a position of all-around defense while you check the far bank with the snooperscope. (The diamond formation is good.) When all is clear, you send two men over to the other bank while the remainder of the patrol covers. When they report all clear you cross with the remainder of the patrol.

n. Situation No 14.

What means of signaling will you use between the scouts and the remainder of the patrol during the crossing?

Solution. - One of the scouts will take a flashlight with filter. He will signal all-clear by shining a long beam with the flashlight. You can pick up his signal with either the metascope or the snooperscope. If he blinks the flashlight rapidly, there is trouble ahead, and the patrol will remain motionless.

o. Situation No 15.

You are now moving up along the fence line. What rallying point have you selected for this point?

Solution. - The edge of the woods you have just cleared.

p. Situation No 16.

You are now at the corner of the hedgerow on the flank of Hill 609. What is your plan for checking Hill 609?

Solution. - You and the lead scout will move forward as close to the hill as possible. The remainder of the patrol will cover from the corner of the hedgerow. You will take with you the snooperscope to check the hill.

q. Situation No 17.

How will you signal the remainder of the patrol?

Solution. - If the hill is clear you can signal the patrol to join you by shining the snooperscope on them. A long flash means all-clear. Short flashes mean enemy present; stay where you are. The second-in-command can pick up your signal with the metascope. If he detects danger he can signal you with the flashlight.

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r. Situation No 18.

You are now on the edge of the wood. You hear voices in Aggressor language and observe approximately 12 men on the forward slope of the hill improving foxholes. You can just make out their outlines through the snooperscope. Two of the Aggressors are not engaged in working but appear to be observing to the front. What do you do?

Solution. - Alert the remainder of the patrol with the snooperscope.

s. Situation No 19.

Is this sufficient information? If so, what else must you do?

Solution. - The S2 would like to know if the flank and rear of the hill is also occupied; further, what weapons the Aggressor has emplaced on the hill. You and the lead scout circle the rear of the hill to the other flank and check.

t. Situation No 20.

There are no Aggressors on the reverse slope but when you arrive on the west flank you can observe through the snooperscope that a machine gun has been emplaced to fire across the front of the hill in a southeasterly direction. What do you do?

Solution. - You return to the remainder of the patrol by way of the back of the hill. You then inform all members of the patrol what you have observed.

u. Situation No 21.

What route do you select for the return trip?

Solution. - You move the patrol around the rear of the hill, keeping clear of the west flank, then continue on your selected route.

v. Situation No 22.

You have now reached the southern tip of the wood and are sighting on the orchard, when a member of the patrol detects movement to your rear. What do you do?

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Solution. - Signal the patrol to take cover in the edge of the wood. you check the area with the snooperscope.

w. Situation No 23.

You observe a four-man Aggressor patrol approaching the corner of the woods. What do you do?

Solution. - Alert your patrol. Nobody is to take any action unless you are discovered. The members of the patrol will cover the Aggressors until they have gone by.

x. Situation No 24.

You are now across the creek and are sighting on point X when you pick up the infrared signal from the outpost. You move the patrol in that direction until a voice says, "Halt! Who's there?" What do you do?

Solution. - You halt the patrol and answer, "(Your name and rank), with a patrol."

y. Situation No 25.

The voice states, "Advance (-----) to be recognized." What do you do?

Solution. - You move forward until you are halted again.

z. Situation No 26.

The voice says in a low tone, "Whiskey" and you say, "Soda." The voice then says "You may pass on." What do you do?

Solution. - You check all the members of your patrol through one at a time.

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CHAPTER 3 - PROBLEMS FOR THE INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST

21. The situations in this chapter are pointed at training for the intelligence personnel at battalion and regimental level to include members of the Regimental I&R Platoon.

22. In most instances the materials required for execution consist only of the text, sketches, pencil and paper. Some situations, however, will require the use of a local map and Aggressor field manuals.

23. All of the situations lend themselves to presentation during a break or while on the job. Most of them can be presented by using the section bulletin board and a drop-box for the answers.

24. a. The following situations can be employed during normal working hours in the intelligence section of the battalion and regiment.

Situation No 1, Situation Map, Map Symbols.

Supply each of your sections with a local map. Orient them as follows:

You are to maintain a situation map for the unit.

You will receive messages at periodic intervals which will require you to revise your maps. Act accordingly. Do not collaborate.

Type up the following messages and pass them out on a schedule throughout the day or week. Use coordinates from your local map and post them yourself for control purposes. Use the designation of your own units for practice.

(1) Front line Co A (or 1st Battalion if you use this at regimental level). Coordinates (insert from local map) at 0800 hours.

(2) Front line Co B (or 2d Battalion if you use this at regimental level). Coordinates (insert from local map) at 0805 hours.

(3) Company C (or 3d Battalion for regimental level) closed in reserve position, coordinates (insert from local map) at 0810 hours.

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- (4) Enemy minefield at (insert coordinates) 0810 hours.
- (5) Two Aggressor medium tanks at (insert coordinates) 0815 hours.
- (6) Registration complete on artillery concentration No 22 at (insert coordinates) 0816 hours.
- (7) Bridge at (insert coordinates) destroyed 0820 hours.
- (8) Water point opened at (insert coordinates) 0825 hours.
- (9) Aggressor self-propelled gun at (insert coordinates) 0830 hours.
- (10) Aggressor road block at (insert coordinates) at 0840 hours.

These ten messages should get you started. From time to time move the location of your units and introduce additional enemy information. By monitoring the results you can correct errors and ascertain the ability of your section. (Note: Since this is an intelligence situation map, messages number 6 and number 8 require no action.)

b. The same problem may be employed, using the work sheet and the journal. When your section becomes proficient in the preparation of all three you can work all of them simultaneously into the problem.

c. Situation No 2, Collection Plan.

Delete the title from a collection plan form and place it in a conspicuous place with the following questions printed on it or fixed to the form in bold print:

Questions: What is this called?
What is its purpose?
Who uses this form?
When is it used?
Where is it used?

(If you don't know, study FM 30-5, page 129.)

d. Situation No 3, Collection Plan.

Fill in a collection plan form with one or two simple EEI and their indications and basis for orders. In the proper place, list the

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normal agencies available to the regiment in the collection agency portion of the plan (column 4). Print in bold type the following question:

**Question: WHAT AGENCIES ARE CAPABLE OF OBTAINING
THE INFORMATION DESIRED IN COLUMN 3?**

Require your men to submit the answers by a specific time.

e. Situation No 4, S2 Briefing of Patrol.

You have been selected to lead a patrol into enemy territory tonight. It is now 1300 and the Regimental S2 wants to brief you on your patrol.

**Question 1: IF YOU HAD A CHOICE, WHERE WOULD YOU
WANT TO BE BRIEFED?**

- (1) At the Regimental CP, using maps and photographs.
- (2) At a forward battalion CP using maps and photographs.
- (3) On high ground where you can observe all or most of your route using maps and photographs.

**Question 2: WHO WOULD YOU WANT TO TAKE WITH YOU
AT THE INITIAL BRIEFING?**

- (1) No one.
- (2) Assistant patrol leader.
- (3) Whole patrol.

Solution. Question 1 - (3).

Question 2 - (2).

f. Situation No 5, Marking Routes by Artillery Fire.

Lt Wilkins was briefed by the Regimental S2 and made a visual reconnaissance of the patrol route he was to traverse the next day. At dawn, Lt Wilkins left friendly lines and proceeded on his patrol. By noon the patrol was deep in enemy territory and was in sight of its objective when a heavy fog obliterated existing landmarks. Cautiously the

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patrol proceeded to its objective but, upon attempting to return to friendly lines, Lt Wilkins soon found that it was impossible to move farther without becoming lost. He could not establish his position on the map but knew he was approximately 500 yards south of his objective. This situation was reported by radio to Regimental S2 by the artillery forward observer, who accompanied the patrol.

Question: How was Lt Wilkins able to find his way and lead his patrol safely to the friendly position?

Solution. By utilizing his artillery FO Lt Wilkins was able to establish the location of the patrol and to have his return route designated by single artillery rounds being fired to point out the proper direction of movement. By following the sound and with an occasional glimpse of an explosion, Lt Wilkins led the patrol home.

g. Here is a series of questions which can be typed up and posted in a conspicuous place for answer by your section.

Situation No 6, EEI.

THESE ARE CATCH QUESTIONS. CAN YOU DETERMINE THE ANSWERS?

Question 1: Which of the following do not form a basis for EEI?

- (1) The commander's decision.
- (2) The mission of the unit.
- (3) S3 instructions.
- (4) Commander's estimate of the situation.
- (5) EEI from higher headquarters.

Question 2: Which of the following would not receive EEI from the Regimental S2 section?

- (1) Infantry Battalions of the Regiment.
- (2) Regimental IPW teams.

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(3) Tank company.

(4) I&R Platoon.

(5) Regimental artillery liaison officer.

Question 3: Once determined for any one battle the EEI never change. (True or false?)

Question 4: Only the commander formulates EEI. (True or false?)

Question 5: EEI should be in clear, concise, and simple language. (True or false?)

Question 6: The collection plan is the basis for the EEI. (True or false?)

Question 7: EEI must be revised once a day. (True or false?)

Solution: Question 1 - S3 instructions.

Question 2 - All of them receive EEI.

Question 3 - False.

Question 4 - False.

Question 5 - True.

Question 6 - False.

Question 7 - False.

25. a. The next series of situations may be covered in discussion groups or the problem may be typed and posted in some convenient spot. You then require your men to submit answers within a specified period of time.

b. Situation No 7, Formulation of EEI.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. The following message comes in from one of your line companies. Recommend two (2) EEI based on the information contained in the message.

MESSAGE: Approximately 20 pontoons and other items of bridge building equipment moved into woods on east bank of river vicinity 235659 between 2200 and 2400.

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Solution. - (1) Locate all possible bridge sites on river within battalion zone of responsibility.

(2) Report any indications of impending river crossing, such as massing of troops and vehicles, moving forward of heavy equipment, increase in radio traffic, etc.

c. Situation No 8, Assignment of EEI to Collecting Agencies.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. Your commander calls you in and says, "I am particularly interested in the report of armor being present somewhere within the area occupied by the enemy force opposing us. Let me know everything you find out about it by 0800." You prepare the following message to your collecting agencies: "Report all indications of enemy armor within the following area (use locally available map for designating area) to intelligence section by 0730." Only the organic collecting agencies are available. List the collecting agencies to whom you would assign this mission.

Solution. - (1) All companies.

(2) All OP's.

(3) Regimental S2 (with request for aerial reconnaissance).

(4) Friendly units on flanks (through regiment if appropriate).

d. Situation No 9, Evaluation of Information.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the battalion CP. A civilian line-crosser is brought in to you. He states the following: "The Aggressor 286th Medium Tank Regiment is assembled in the woods near RJ 14. They have 75 medium tanks mounting 120-mm guns. The commanding officer is Colonel LADRON." What is your first action after recording this information? What disposition do you make of the line-crosser?

Solution. - Determine the authenticity and secure additional information by checking your military forces handbook (page 54, FM 30-102, for the organization and equipment of the medium tank regiment, and

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page 148 for the armament of the medium tank). Also check your order of battle handbook (page 106, FM 30-103, for the list of all identified medium tank regiments, and page 180 for the list of Aggressor officers). Report the line-crosser to regiment for handling by CIC.

e. Situation No 10, Preparation of Overlay to Accompany Report.

You are the senior intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. You are preparing a consolidated report of all observed enemy activity during the period. The following items will appear in your report: (Note. Using a locally available map, spot and assign coordinates to each item.) (1) 75-mm antitank gun. (2) Company of medium tanks moving west at 1545 hours. (3) Infantry CP, believed to be of a rifle company. (4) Enemy minefield.

Assume that the report is already written. What else will you do to complete it before disseminating it?

Solution. - Prepare an overlay to accompany the written report. Plot the information correctly on the overlay. You may also require your men to prepare the actual overlay based on the information you have given them.

f. Situation No 11, Submission of Flash Report.

You are the senior intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. At 0800 hours one of your companies reports that Hill 26, which the enemy had stubbornly defended for several days, has suddenly been evacuated by the enemy. What is your action upon receiving this information? What is your report?

Solution. - Submit a flash report to the commander and to the next higher headquarters. "Hill 26 evacuated by the enemy at ~~0800~~ hours."

g. Situation No 12, Segregation of Prisoners of War.

You are the senior intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. An officer from one of the companies in your battalion calls to say that a group of prisoners of war is being held under guard a little distance from the battalion CP. They have been searched and disarmed but are not segregated. The following information on them is submitted:

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Circumstances of Capture</u>
ARRIBA, Jose	Pvt	Surrendered to personnel manning outpost.
BALBAR, Tomas	1st Lt	Discovered seriously wounded by patrol. Carried in by prisoners captured by discovering patrol.
CARDENES, Esteban	Sgt	Captured by ambushing party.
HERRERA, Carlos	Pvt	Captured in attack on our position.
IBANEZ, Miguel	Capt	Captured by raiding party.
ORGEGO, Jaime	Sgt	Surrendered to personnel manning outpost.
RAMIREZ, Francisco	Pvt	Captured by ambushing party.
TORRES, Simon	Pvt	Captured by patrol. Slightly wounded.
VASQUEZ, Jorge	Pvt	Picked up by our stretcher bearers. Seriously wounded in back.
ZAMORRA, Davido	2d Lt	Surrendered to outpost.

Into how many groups will you segregate these prisoners? Indicate who will be in each group.

Solution. - Group - BALBAR (officer, evacuated through medical channels).

Group 2 - VASQUEZ (EM, evacuated through medical channels).

Group 3 - ZAMORRA (officer, surrendered).

Group 4 - ORTEGO (NCO, surrendered).

Group 5 - ARRIBA (EM, surrendered).

Group 6 - IBANEZ (officer, captured).

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Group 7 - CARDENES (NCO, captured).

Group 8 - HERRERA, RAMIREZ, and TORRES (EM, captured).

h. Situation No 13, Co-ordination with other units on patrol movement.

You are the senior intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. You have just finished briefing a patrol leader whose patrol will soon move out on a reconnaissance mission. What action will you take to insure as far as possible the safe movement of the patrol through friendly territory?

Solution. - Give the adjacent and lower units and supporting unit liaison personnel the patrol routes, time of departure, and the time of return. The intelligence officer at the next higher headquarters should also be informed.

i. Situation No 14.

You are the senior intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. Your patrol plan calls for a patrol to visit certain points in enemy-held territory. What considerations and requirements are involved in planning a route for the patrol to follow?

Solution. - You must make both a map and ground reconnaissance of the area through which the patrol will have to move in order to reach its objective. In selecting a route, you must consider the following factors: (1) cover and concealment, (2) fields of fire, both enemy and friendly, (3) observation, (4) natural or man made obstacles, (5) co-ordination with the other units.

j. Situation No 15.

You are the senior intelligence specialist at the Battalion CP. Your unit is in a stable situation, and the commander orders you to prepare a patrol plan to operate during an extended period. What material will you want to use to assist you in drawing up your plan?

Solution. - (1) Patrol plans of higher and adjacent units, (2) enemy situation map, (3) sun and moon chart, (4) necessary maps and photos, (5) EEI from higher, lower, and adjacent units.

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(6) weather forecast for period (if available), (7) data on firing and observation capabilities of artillery and/or other supporting units, (8) data on planned friendly air activity.

k. Situation No 16.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. One of your line companies has reported that a new type enemy tank has been knocked out in your sector. What are your actions?

Solution. - (1) Make sure that a guard has been placed on the tank.

(2) Notify regiment and request that the appropriate technical intelligence personnel be informed.

(3) Attempt to photograph the tank so that pictures may be available in case it is recaptured by the enemy or destroyed.

l. Situation No 17.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. You are briefing a reconnaissance patrol which will move to its objective at night. List four ways in which the routes to be followed or the objective could be indicated to the patrol while it is en route.

Solution. - (1) Artillery fire on or near objective.

(2) MG tracer fire along lanes inclosing or adjacent to objectives.

(3) Searchlights.

(4) Flares over objective.

m. Situation No 18.

You are the intelligence sergeant at the Battalion CP. The S2 goes forward with the command group, leaving you behind. For what functions are you responsible during his absence?

Solution. - (1) Keeping the situation map current.

(2) Disseminating all incoming information.

(3) Making periodic and spot reports.

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n. Situation No 19.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. One of your line companies notifies you that a large stock of documents has been found in the city hall of a captured town. What is your action?

Solution. - Notify the nearest CIC representative. Place a guard on the documents.

o. Situation No 20.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. Your commander orders you to come forward with him to an OP. What material and personnel would you want to take along?

Solution. - (1) One enlisted assistant.

(2) Roll situation map, pencil or other marking material, several sheets of overlay material, field glasses, compass.

p. Situation No 21.

You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. A number of captured Aggressor documents are brought in to you. List the actions you would take at this time.

Solution. - Scan the documents rapidly to see if they contain any information of immediate value to your unit, make sure that the documents are properly tagged, and forward them to the regimental S2

q. Situation No 22.

You are the intelligence specialist in the Battalion CP. A line-crosser from Aggressor-held territory reports having seen an Aggressor unit with about 500 men, 4 "guns with long barrels," and 6 "medium sized" mortars. What will you report?

Solution. - One Aggressor unit of about 500 men, 4 "guns with long barrels" and 6 "medium sized" mortars, probably an Aggressor rifle battalion (page 43, FM 30-102).

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r. Situation No 23.

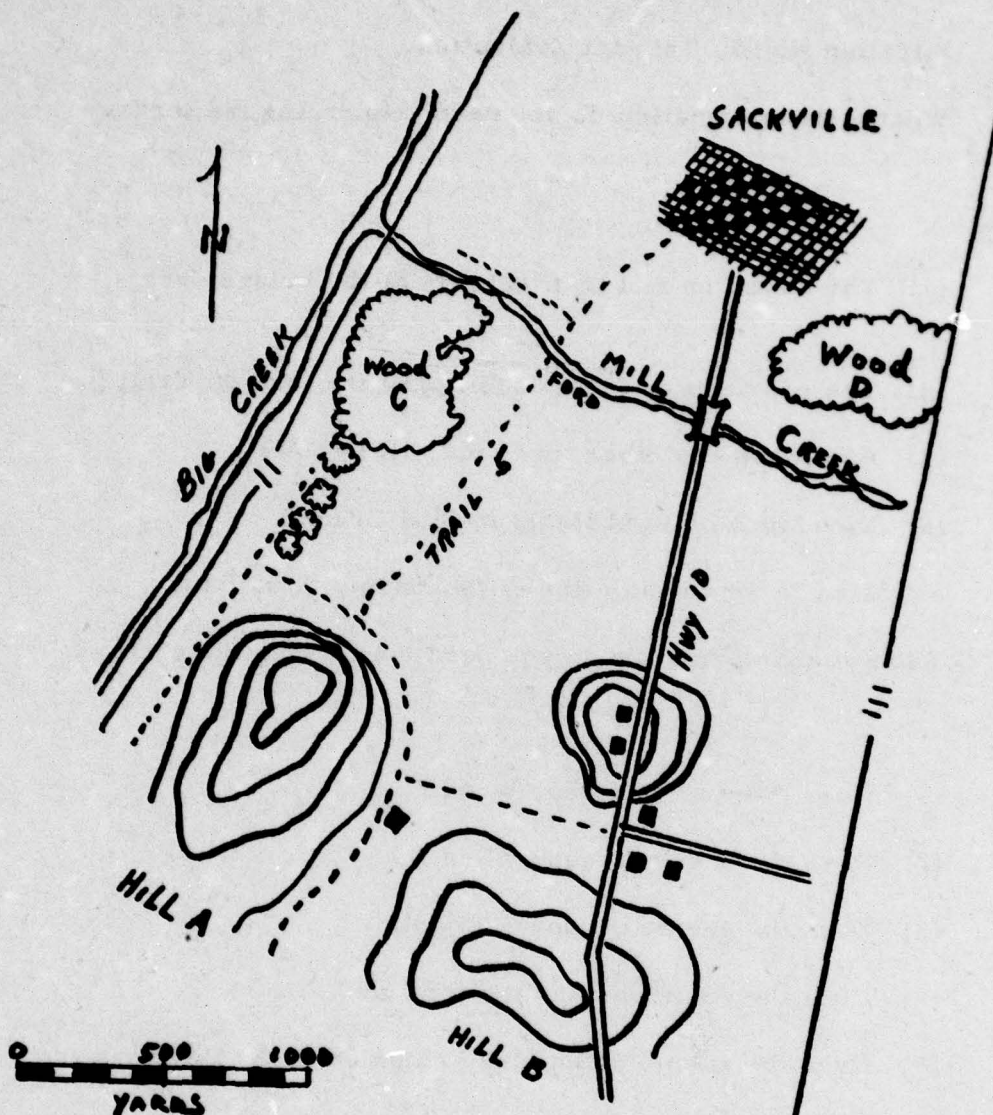
You are the intelligence specialist on duty at the Battalion CP. You receive an air photo which has no directional data, but you know that it was taken at 1500 hours on 21 September. Your location is roughly on the 30th degree of north latitude. You have no map of the area. How will you find direction on the photo?

Solution. - Determine the angle through which the sun moves between noon and 1500. Extend a line formed by a shadow on the photo. Subtract the value of the angle (come counterclockwise) from the extension of the shadow. This will give you your north line.

26. a. The following situations require the use of the sketches attached. You can best present them by posting the sketch and the requirement. You then specify the time when all answers will be submitted.

b. These situations can also be presented in a discussion group just using this pamphlet. Make sure you cover up the solution, however, when you work directly from the text.

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27. a. You are in the intelligence section of the battalion which plans to take Sackville with a dawn attack the day after tomorrow. "A" Company occupies Hill A. "B" Company, plus a platoon of tanks, occupies Hill B and the five (5) houses just north of the hill. "C" Company is in reserve to the south.

Situation No 24, Selection of OP's.

Where do you recommend placing the two battalion OP's?

Solution. - One on top of Hill A in the "A" Company area; the other in the house farthest north in the "B" Company area.

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b. Situation No 25, Terrain Evaluation.

What vital information do you need concerning the terrain to your front?

Solution.

Mill Creek.

- (1) The condition and trafficability of the bridge over
- (2) The condition and trafficability of the ford on Trail 5.
- (3) Are there any other fords on Mill Creek?
- (4) How much of an obstacle is Mill Creek?

c. Situation No 26, Evaluation of the Enemy Situation.

What vital information do you need concerning the enemy?

Solution.

- (1) Does the enemy occupy Wood C?
- (2) Does the enemy occupy Wood D?
- (3) Does the enemy occupy Sackville?
- (4) Does the enemy defend the ford on Trail 5?
- (5) Does the enemy defend the bridge on Highway 10?

d. Situation No 27, Evaluation of Time Element.

It is now 1600 in the afternoon. It is dark at 1900 hours.
At what time will you require answers to your EEI?

Solution. - Including time for processing the information, not later than 1400 hours tomorrow if sufficient daylight is to be permitted the battalion staff and companies for proper reconnaissance and planning.

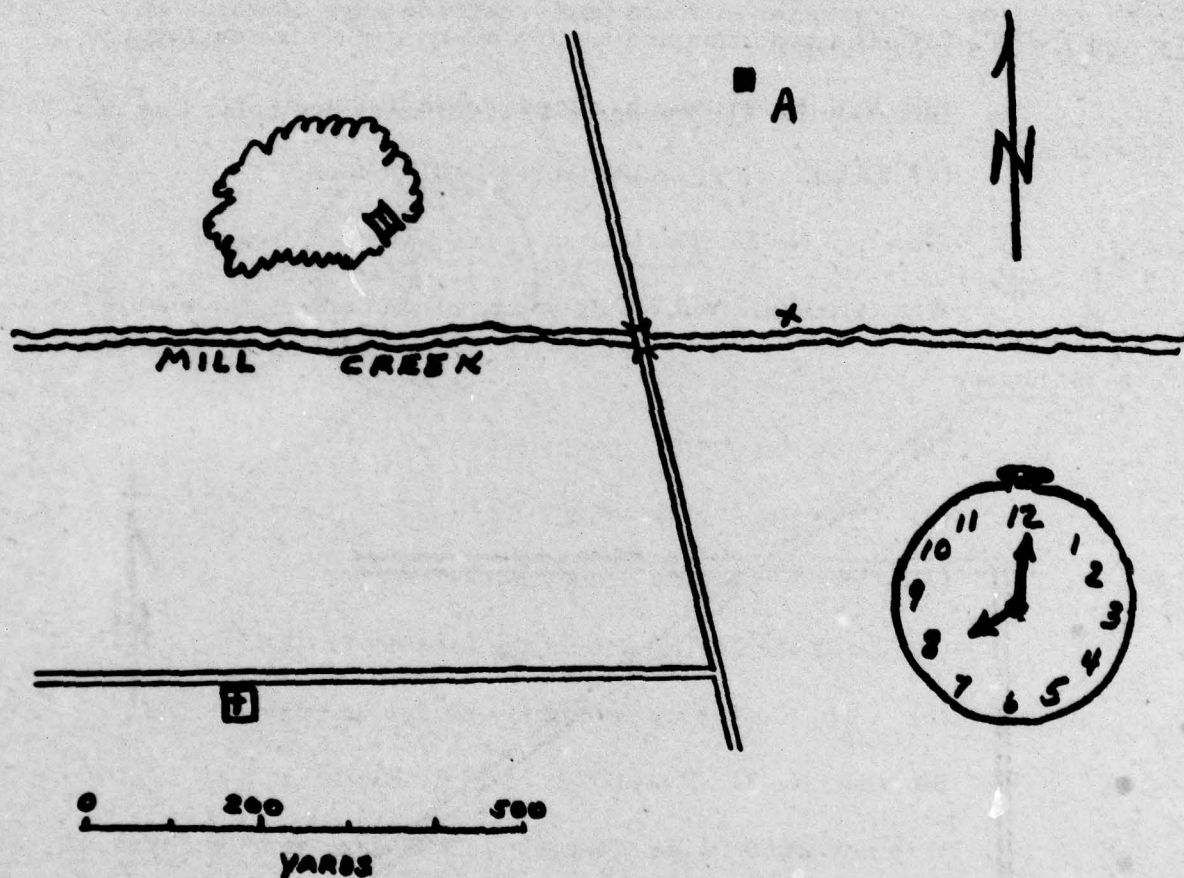
e. Situation No 28, Assignment of Patrol Missions.

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The battalion commander announced that in the forthcoming attack Company C will attack on the left, Company B on the right. What company do you recommend to secure the information you desire in the vicinity of Wood C and the ford on Trail 5?

Solution. - Company C, since they will make the attack in that area.

f. Situation No 29, Recognition of Map Symbols, Use of Thrust Line.



You are on a daylight patrol with the I&R Platoon. After advancing to point X you detect an Aggressor tank in the wood to the West. You know that the northeast corner of the cemetery is the base point of your thrust line. The southwest corner of the house at A is the objective point. The unit of measure is in yards.

- (1) What is the location of the tank?
- (2) What is your location?

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Solution.

(1) F 500 L 200.

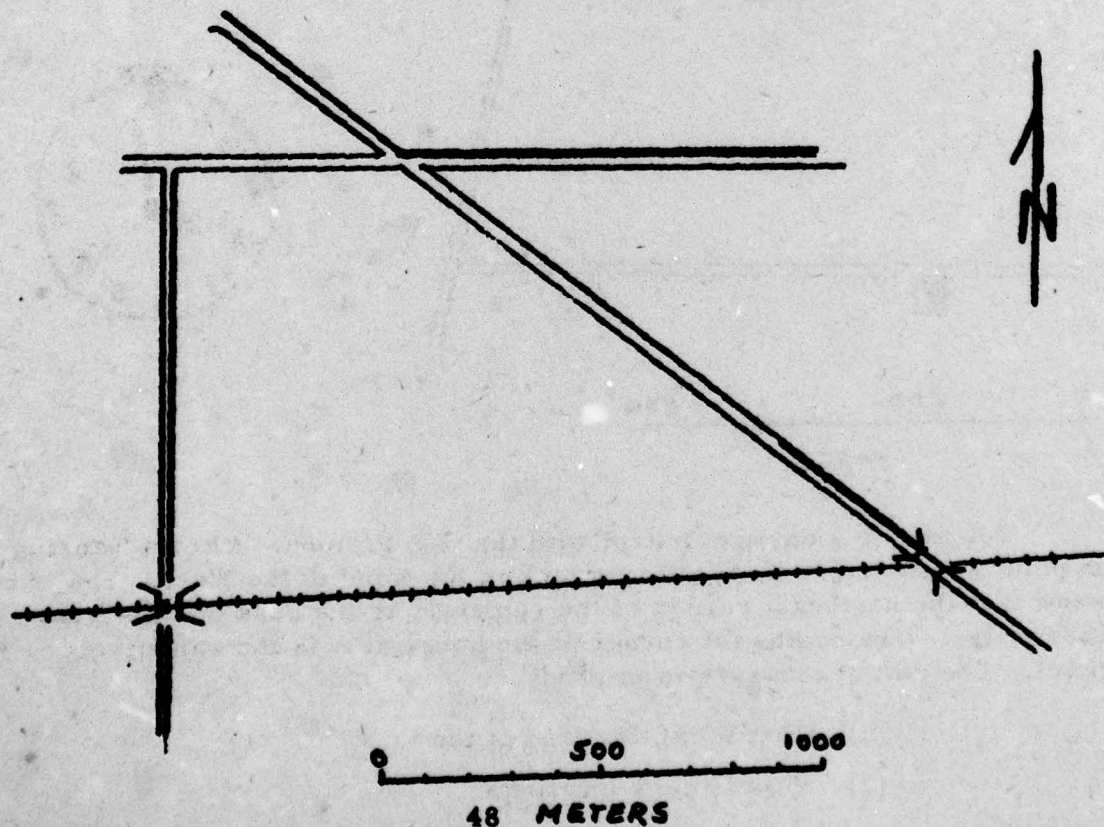
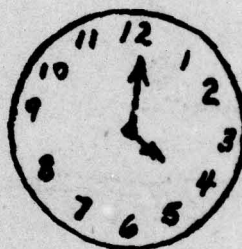
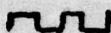
(2) F 700 R 200.

g. Situation No 30, Report.

What is your report?

Solution. - Aggressor medium tank located in edge of woods at F 500 L 200 at 0800 hours.

h. Situation No 31, Recognition of Military Symbols, Use of Thrust Line.



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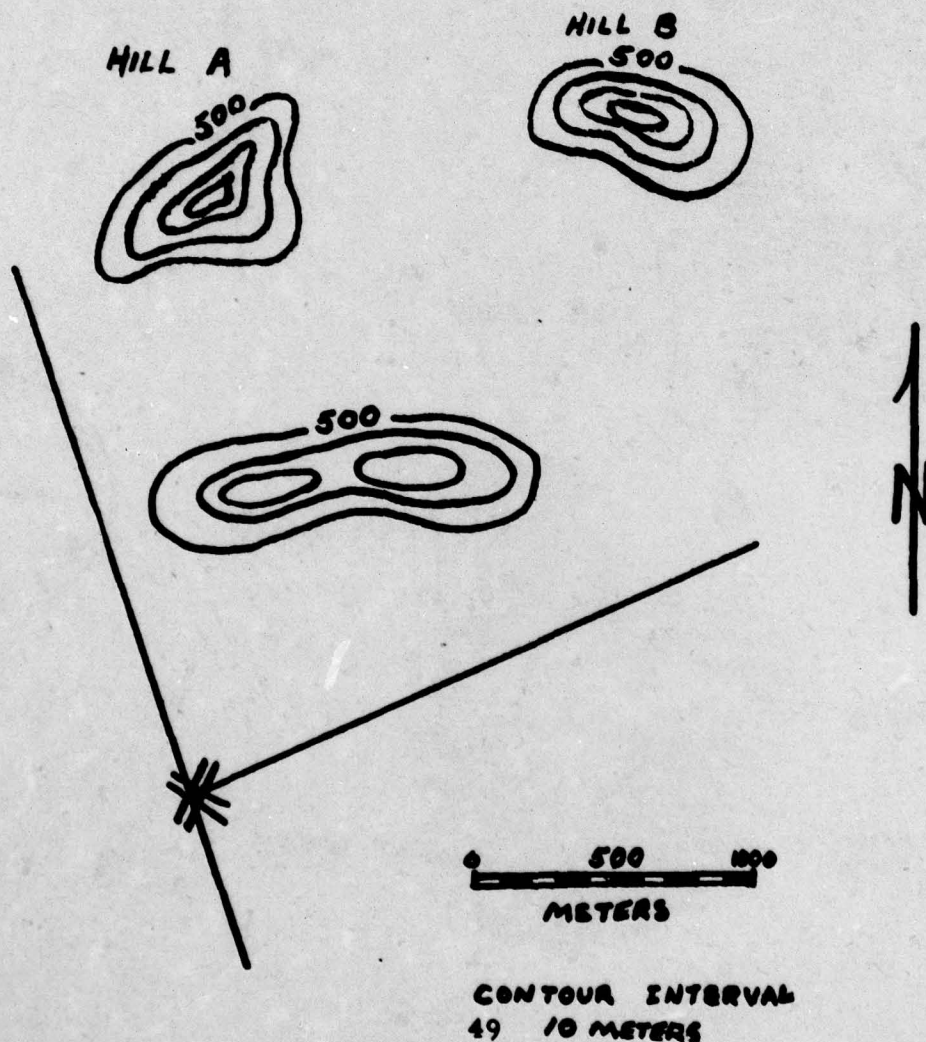
The base point of your thrust line is the center of the railroad overpass. The objective point is the northeast corner of the road junction. The unit of measure is in meters. You have just identified the enemy trench north of the road junction. What is its location?

Solution. - Left flank F 1750 L 700 running 225 meters East or,
Right flank F 1850 L 400 running 225 meters West or,
Left limit F 1750 L 700 right limit F 1850 L 400.

i. Situation No 32, Report.

It is now late in the afternoon. What is your report?

Solution. - "Aggressor trench, 225 meters long located left limit F 1750 L 700 right limit F 1850 L 400, at 1600 hours."



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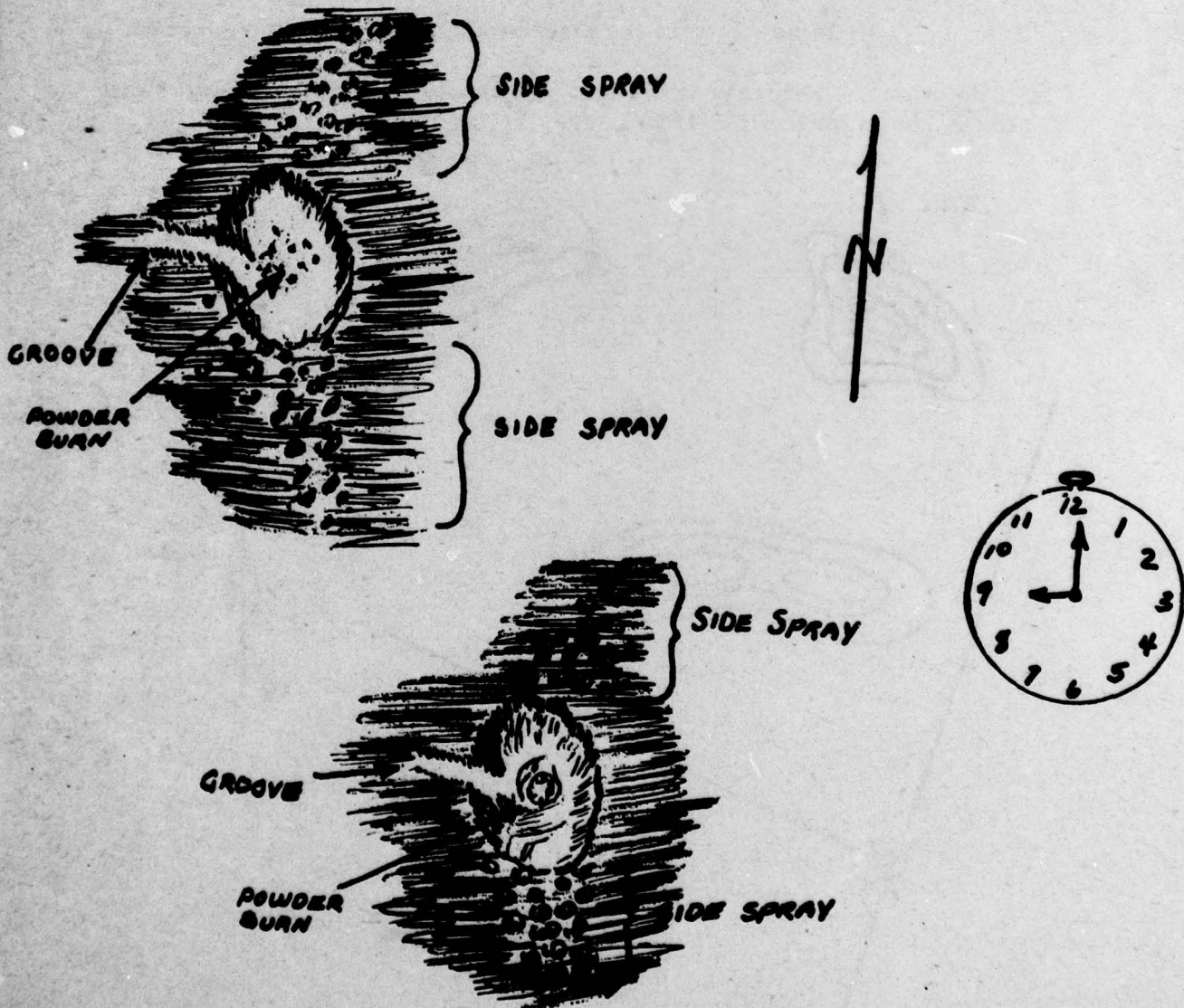
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j. Situation No 33, Profile Analysis.

The road block at the road junction is built up eight feet above ground level. Discounting any interference from vegetation, is the road block visible from Hill B? From Hill A?

Solution. - By drawing a profile you can determine that the road block is not visible from Hill B but is visible from Hill-A.

k. Situation No 34, Shell Reports.



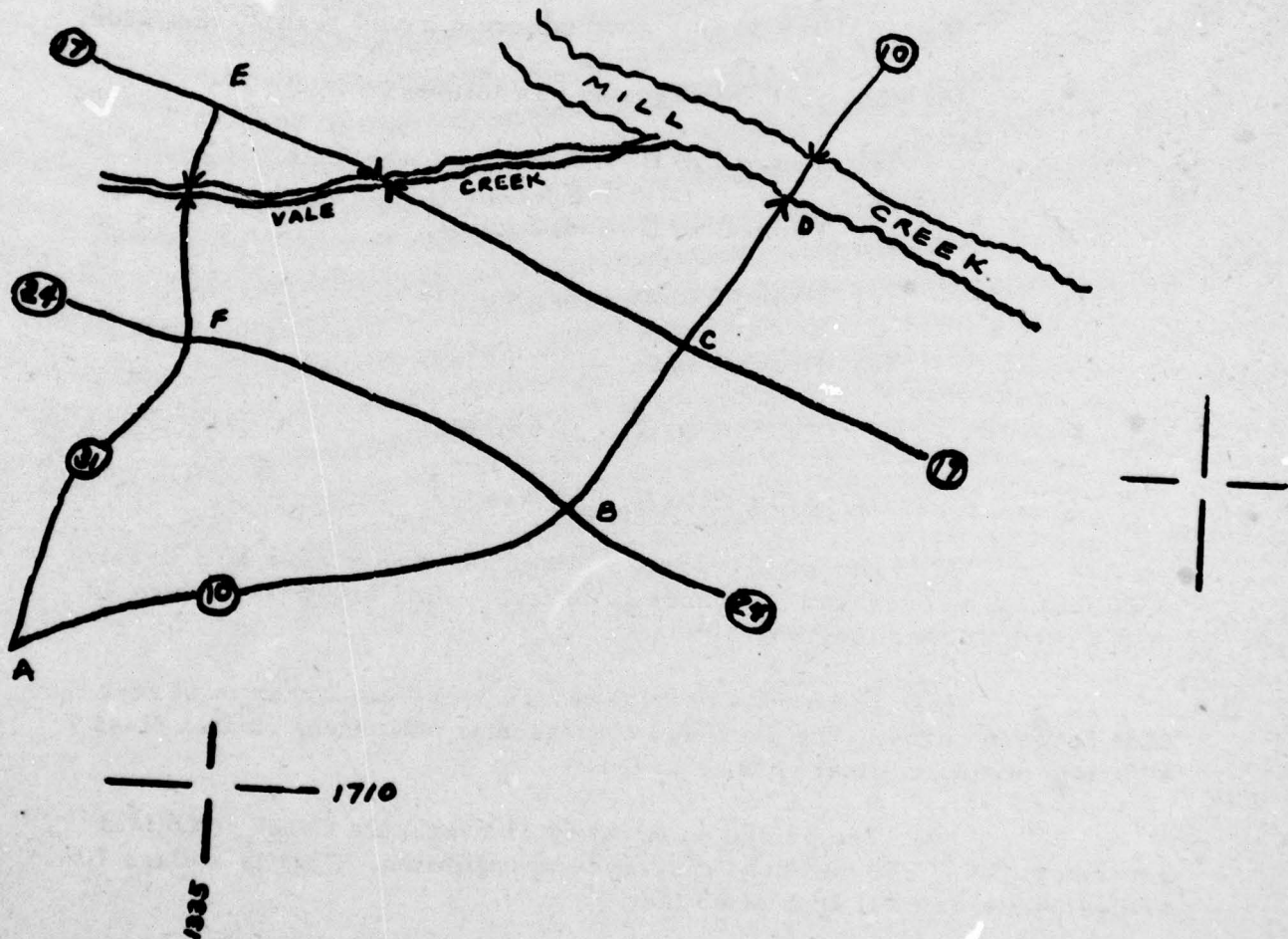
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It is early morning and you are at OP No 6 with part of the I&R platoon. You hear the explosion of 105-mm shells landing in the immediate vicinity. An examination of the ground reveals the scene on the preceding page.

Write your shell report in message form. Use an approximate direction.

Solution. - Two rounds of 105-mm, high explosive landed vicinity of OP No 6, at 0900. Direction to guns estimated 270° magnetic azimuth, distance unknown. No damage incurred.

1. Situation No 35, Recognition and Use of Road and Bridge Symbols.



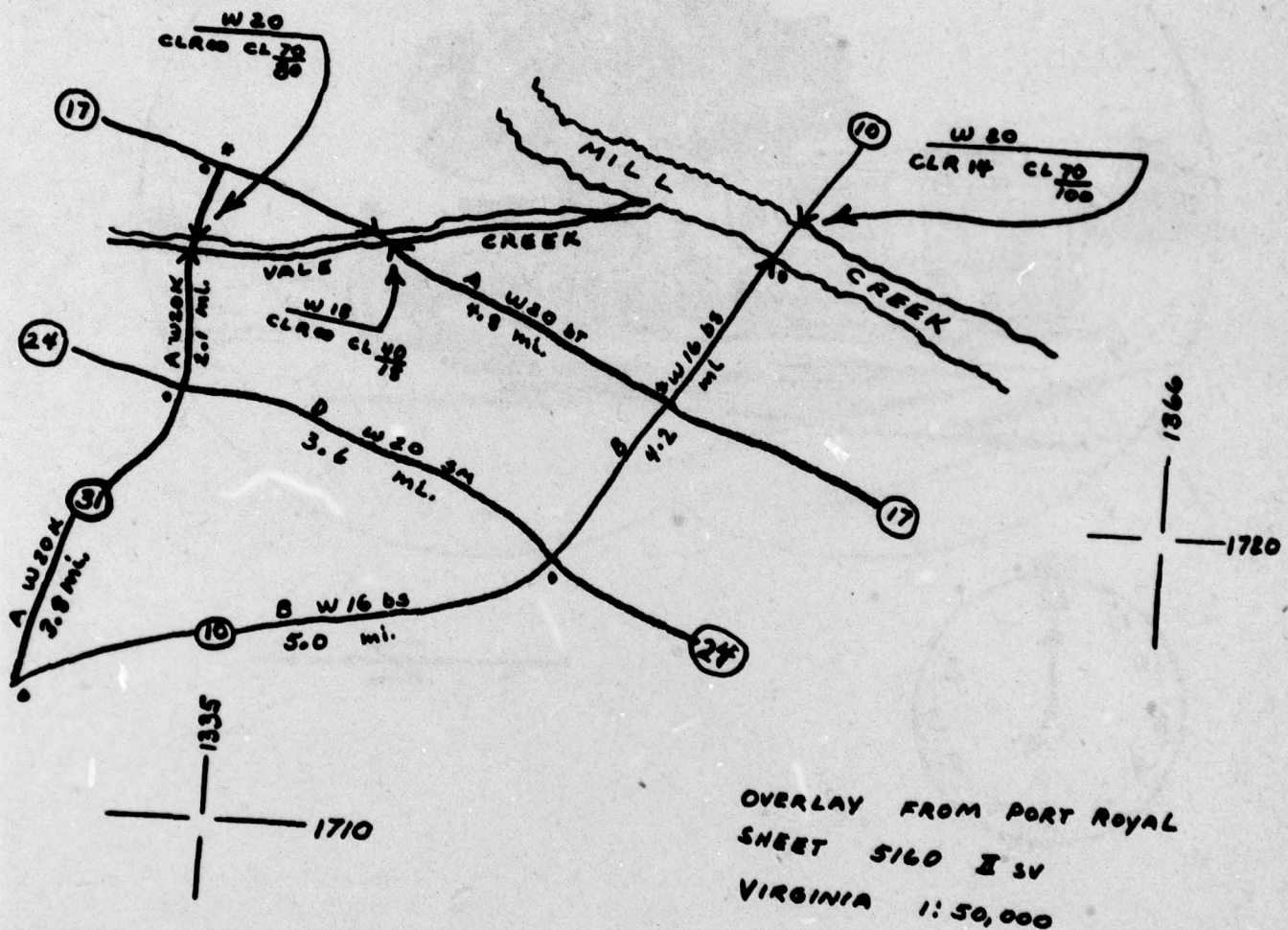
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You are preparing an overlay for the S2 from The Port Royal Sheet 5160 II sv, Map of Virginia, scale 1:50,000. Enter the following road and bridge information and complete the overlay:

- (1) The missing co-ordinates are 1366-1720.
- (2) Highway 10 is a class B road with bituminous surface 16 feet wide.
- (3) Highway 17 is a good road with all weather bituminous pavement 20 feet wide.
- (4) Highway 24 is a poor road with a stabilized soil surface 10 feet wide.
- (5) Highway 31 is a good concrete paved road 20 feet wide.
- (6) The road mileages are as follows:
 - (a) From A to B - 5 miles.
 - (b) From B to D - 4.2 miles.
 - (c) From C to E - 4.8 miles.
 - (d) From E to G - 2.1 miles.
 - (e) From G to B - 3.6 miles.
 - (f) From G to A - 3.8 miles.
- (7) The curb-to-curb width of the bridge over Mill Creek is 20 feet. The overhead clearance is 14 feet. This bridge is a class 70 with a critical span length of 100 feet.
- (8) The bridge on Highway 17 over Vale Creek is 18 feet wide between curbs. The overhead clearance is unlimited. It is a class 40 bridge with a critical span of 18 feet.
- (9) The bridge on Highway 31 over Vale Creek is 20 feet between curbs. The overhead clearance is unlimited. This is a class 70 bridge with a critical span of 80 feet.

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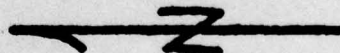
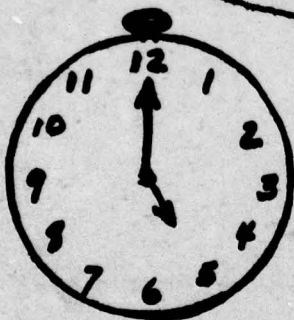
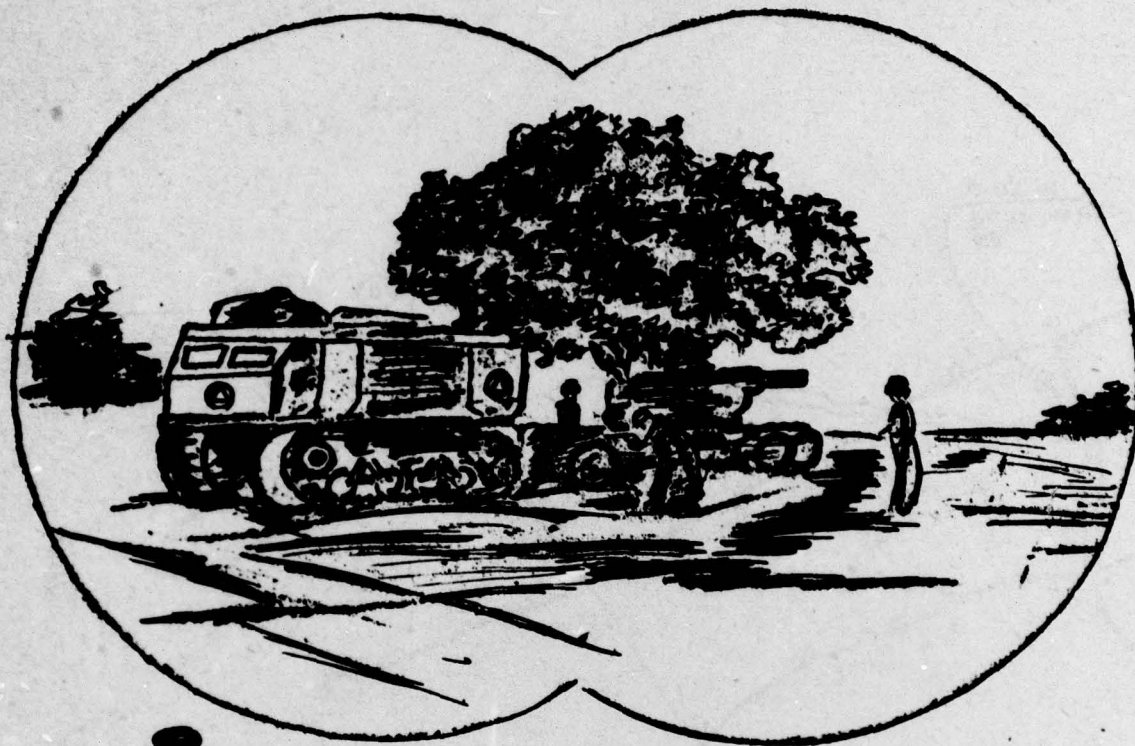
Solution.



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m. Situation No 36, Recognition of Indications and Report.



It is dawn and you are with the I&R Platoon on the regimental flank. Your mission is to report any evidence of enemy activity. The S2 is particularly interested in any indications which will point to the enemy adopting any particular course of action. During the night you have heard sounds of enemy movement into the area to your front. You now see this scene at about 1400 yds to your front. What does this indicate to the S2? What is your report?

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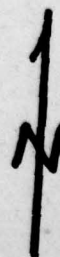
Solution. - This is an indication of the enemy assuming the offensive. "Aggressor artillery section moving medium gun into position with armored prime mover approximately 1400 yds east of my position at 0500 hours."

n. Situation No 37, Recognition of Indications and Report.

You are with a night patrol on the regimental flank. Your mission is to report any evidence of enemy activity. The S2 is interested in indications which will point to the enemy adopting any particular course of action. You have heard the sound of enemy movement but you have not been able to identify the sounds. You requested that a flare be fired in the general vicinity of the noise.

In the light of the flare you see this scene approximately 400 yards to your direct front.

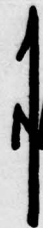
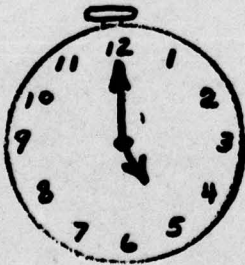
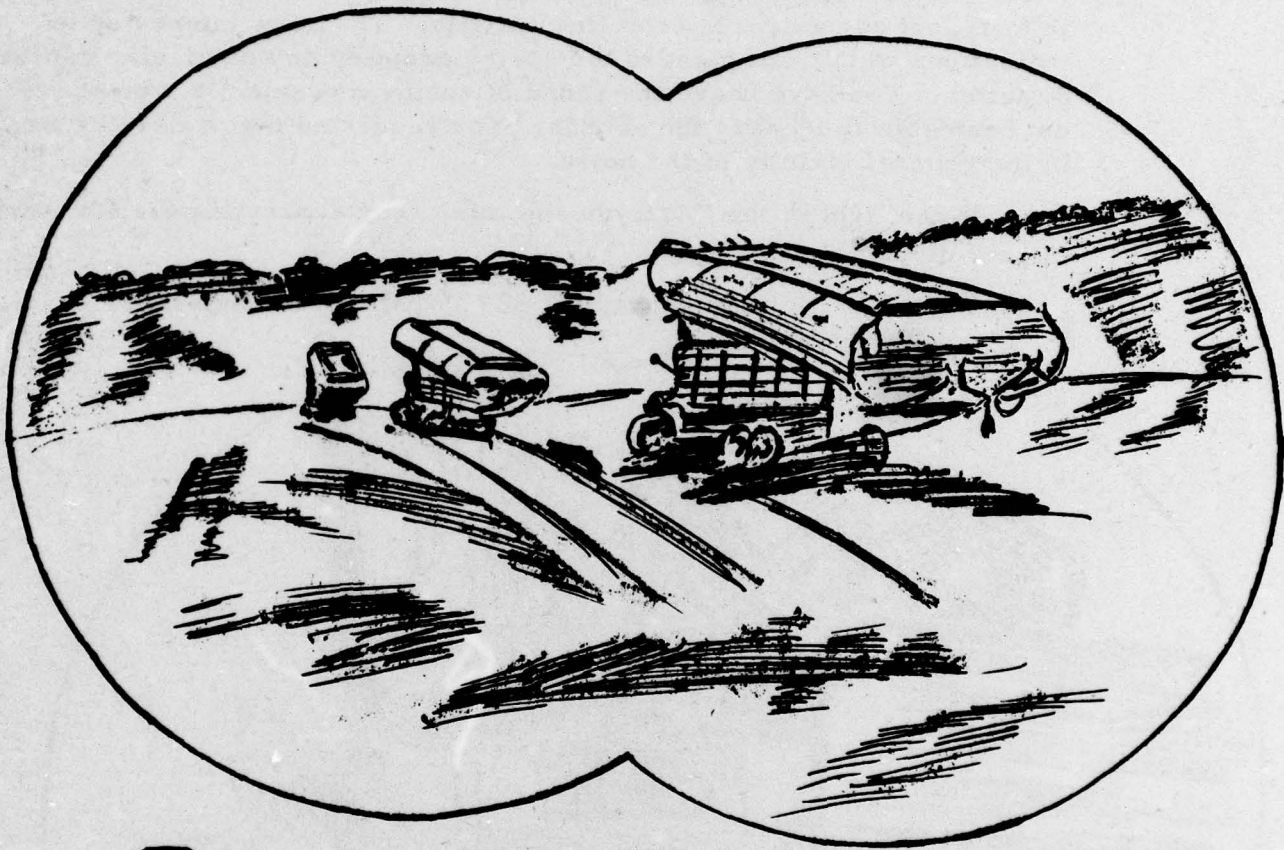
What does this indicate to the S2? What is your message?



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Solution. - This is an indication of the enemy assuming the defensive. "Two Aggressors unloading barbed wire from a truck approximately 400 yards north of my position at 0200 hours."

o. Situation No 38, Recognition of Indications and Report.



You are with the I&R Platoon just returning from an all night patrol. You are halted and are preparing to cross the river which separates the front line when you observe the above scene about 1000 yards downstream.

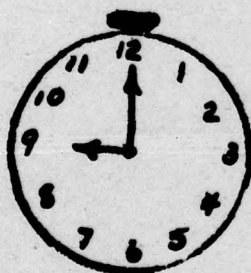
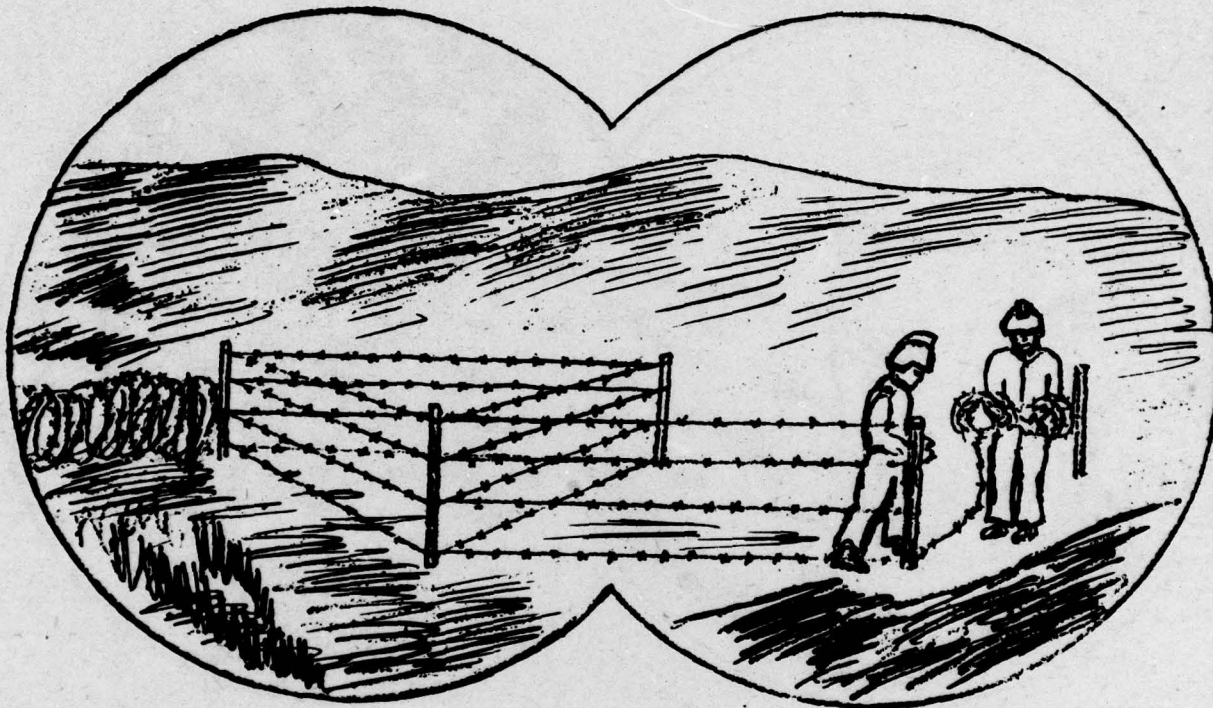
What does this indicate to the S2? What is your report?

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Solution. - This is an indication that the enemy is assuming the offensive.

"Three Aggressor trucks loaded with pontoon boats approaching the river 1000 yards north of my position at 0500 hours."



p. Situation No 39, Recognition of Indications and Report.

You are with the I&R Platoon on the regimental flank. Your mission is to report any evidence of enemy activity. The S2 is particularly interested in any indications which will point to the enemy adopting any particular course of action. You see this scene 1500 yards to your front. What does this indicate to the S2? What is your report?

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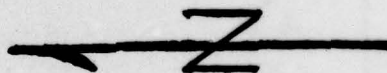
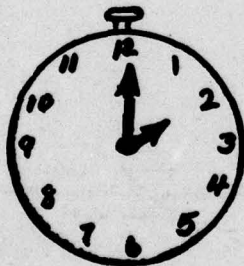
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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Solution. - This is an indication of the enemy assuming the defensive.

"Two enemy Aggressors erecting wire fence 1500 yards west of my position at 0900 hours."



q. Situation No 40, Recognition of Indications and Report.

You are at OP No 2 in the early afternoon when you see this scene 1200 yards to your front. The S2 said he was interested in any indications of the enemy assuming the defensive or withdrawing.

What does this indicate to the S2? What is your report?

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Solution. - This is an indication of the enemy assuming the defensive.

"Two enemy Aggressors laying mine field 1200 yards east of OP No 2 at 1400 hours."

FOR THE CHIEF OF ARMY FIELD FORCES:

OFFICIAL:

H. G. MADDOX
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff



A. B. CHATHAM
Lt Col, AGC
Asst Adjutant General

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